

A.—Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—

No regular complaints have been received. Eight anonymous petitions have been received.

Members' representations.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before we go to the next item, I have something to announce. I have received a letter from the undersigned, *i.e.*, Sri K. Kenchappa and Sri J. B. Mallaradhy and it is to the effect :

“We the undersigned members of the P.S.P group desire to intimate to you that we have decided to join the Congress Legislature Party on this day the 1st of April 1960.

This decision is taken in view of the fact that the present Ministry had made astounding progress during its tenure of office. In particular we can't help admiring the way in which the PWD Minister Sri H. M. Channabasappa has been carrying on his work ; his defence of the Sharavati contracts was a masterpiece and the work has been commendable.

We are also convinced that there is no room or need for an opposition, especially in the context of Planning. We are pained to note that a few irresponsible Congressmen are indulging in destructive propaganda against the Ministry. Hence our decision. Please announce this today,

1st April 1960. **K. KENCHAPPA,**
J. B. MALLARADHYA.”

It came to me yesterday at the fag end of the day and so I announced it to-day.

(Loud laughter)

Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—Sir, I welcome not only the two Hon'ble Members but all others.

Perhaps, to fool others they have done this, but they have befooled themselves.

(Laughter).

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Sir, there must be a sense of humour on the All Fools Day. I think, we have not tried to fool anybody nor to fool ourselves. The fact is, Sri Narasimhan took my signature yesterday on a plain sheet.

(Laughter)

Mr. S P E A K E R.—He must have likewise taken the signature of Sri Kenchappa also. Anyway, I can take no action on this. If the Members change the sides, I can take action. I also received another letter from Sri V. S. Patil and Sri Sunthankar saying that they had decided to resign but they have withdrawn. (Laughter) So, I cannot take any action on it also.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Gubbi) — Sir, I have a submission to make, because the Chief Minister is here, 5th April is Sri Rama Navami day which is a very important festival. I request the Chair and the Chief Minister to declare 5th as a holiday. Last year, the Speaker was inclined to decide Sri Rama Navami as a holiday but he did not keep up the promise. At least this time, I request the Chair and the Chief Minister to take a decision and announce their decision before the close of the day.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We will consider it.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1960-61— DEMANDS FOR GRANTS Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16 AND 17.

(Debate continued)

†**Sri V. S. PATIL** (Belgachem-I).—Sir, so far as the Demands are concerned, I should like to say a few words about them. I was surprised, Sir, when the Hon'ble Chief Minister yesterday replied to the question regarding the

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duties of the police or the rights of the police to enter houses; when disturbances took place at Bangalore and Mysore. The answer is that there are no rules. I was really surprised the Chief Minister should give us the answer that there are no rules for the police when and how and under what circumstances they are to enter the houses of the public. This answer has really shocked us. According to the Criminal Procedure Code, the Police action or the entry into the houses are restricted to certain circumstances. Under the various Police Acts of this State or of Bombay or even under the Central Act, there are certain restrictions. We have inherited this law of criminal jurisprudence from the Britishers. In England every house of an Englishman is like a castle and nobody can enter it without the permission of law. Here, in our State, the Hon'ble Chief Minister was pleased to state that there were no rules under which the police could enter or break open the doors of the house and enter under those broad circumstances. It is really absurd. This answer has given me a clue as to the actions of the police in the border area, that is, Belgaum and Nippani area. I was wondering how the police could enter or force entry into private houses without any provocation or without any grouse. But the answer given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister is a clear way as to how these police have been empowered to do any acts as they like. To enumerate some of the glaring instances, on 8-2-60 the police surrounded the village Yellur early in the morning. There was some hitch between the people and the police and there was tear-gas, lathi charge and all that. I went there at about 9 A.M. and held a meeting and advised the people to be calm because our movement did not in any way encourage violence at the hands of anybody whether they are people, whether they are workers or whether they are police; we should maintain peace on all hands. Just when we had finished the meeting, the police force with the Heads of the Department as

well as Revenue came there. When I met them, they were so much enraged and even the Heads were unable to listen to us. They wanted to take revenge against the people. I told them that revenge was not the policy of any Government. Revenge is the policy of a coward and not of the strong and heroic Government never expected them to take revenge. I also told them that if they wanted to arrest people, they might just give the list and I would produce all the people whom the police wanted. They refused to give the list. They said that they were capable of arresting people whenever they liked. I also told them that if they wanted, they could attach their property. After a discussion for about an hour and a half, the police attached certain properties, but at the same time they arrested about 20 people on that day. And what did they do, Sir? When a man was arrested, he was held by two constables by both hands and the third or the fourth constable brought him beating and kicking in the streets. I pointed out this to the Deputy Commissioner and asked him whether this was the way in which the people were to be treated.

If they resist you can use force. When they are surrendering willingly, why they have been so mishandled and beaten, is a thing I cannot understand. They were being kicked in my presence, in the presence of the D.S.P.s and even in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner. Half a dozen people were belaboured in that way. Subsequently the Deputy Commissioner gave the orders not to mishandle the people and the rest of the people were not beaten at least in our presence. That was done on the 8th. But as these police officers had come there to take revenge and due to my interference, they were not satisfied about their not taking revenge. When they returned at about 4 P.M. from that village on the road leading from Yellur to Vodagam, they thrashed the people. When they reached Vodagam, they entered into two or three lanes and belaboured every one who was found in the houses. Not only that; this police have beaten the

students of the Marathi Training College to such an extent that the doors of the rooms of those students were broken open and all those students had got severe thrashing which according to law we term grievous hurt. They had to be sent to the civil hospital with broken hands and feet and wrists and some of them with broken heads. Those pupils had to be admitted into the hospital as in-patients. Not content with that, when the Police force came to Shahpur, they belaboured numerous people. Then they came to Belgaum and the same thing was repeated. In every place the Police officers used to enter into the houses of people and they were beating the people without any sort of provocation. The Hon'ble Chief Minister may say that some damage was caused to some private properties or public properties on that date because it was a day of hartal. The people of Belgaum had observed hartal on that day, the shops were closed on that day when they heard about the firing. I submit that it is the duty of the police and the Government to bring to book any person who has committed any breach of law, but it is not the duty of this Government or the Police to beat anybody who is found on the road or to enter into anybody's house and beat him mercilessly. That is not the duty that is expected of any civilised Government. But what we have experienced on these three days—8th, 9th and 10th—was a reign of terror in Belgaum, Shahpur and Vodagam. This sort of action nobody can tolerate. Further on, this was done in the name of maintaining law and order. Several times I requested these big officers—the D.S.P. and the District Magistrate—not to have recourse to law, but to go by rule of law. But the present D.S.P. who is said to be a friend of our Chief Minister, does not care for anybody. No law, no order and nothing of the sort is for that man. He has clearly stated before me and several others that he is going to restore peace not by law and rules but by lathi. This is the way in which this big officer has been behaving; he has belaboured not less than a thousand

people within these three days in the Belgaum area. I do not dispute that the Government have got a right to prosecute those who have committed any breach of law, but this Government is not doing anything to those who commit the breach of law. On the contrary when Satyagrahis come there to obstruct the actual working of the Government for recovering assessment, they simply arrest them, keep them in custody till the evening and then release them. They don't prosecute these people at all. That means that Government is failing in its duty to enforce the law, but this D.S.P. is enforcing law with the help of lathi. This has been the state of affairs as I can see from the actions that had taken place at Belgaum, Shahpur and Vodagam during these three or four days. On the subsequent days on which these Police accompanied the revenue officers to the several villages to which I will make a reference, I have come to the conclusion that we would prefer the raj of Salsar or the Whites in South Africa; there they make a law and then enforce it, but here there is no law at all and according to the admission of the Chief Minister there is no rule for the Police as to when and how they should enter into the houses of the people.

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA (Deputy Minister for Home).—Who created lawlessness?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—That is the answer given on the floor of the House. That is why I am referring to it. So the people from that part of the area are being thrashed by the Police illegally and arbitrarily. I would appeal to the Hon'ble Chief Minister to appoint an enquiry committee, a judicial committee and a public enquiry should be held into these affairs and I am sure that the actions taken by the Police would be condemned not only by this House, but also by the whole country and the whole world. Such actions have been committed by the Police.

Now I turn to the other dates. On the 10th or 11th the Deputy Commissioner and the D.S.P. with their paraphernalia of armed Police had been to Yellur; they held a public meeting

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and what did they tell the people? The Deputy Commissioner told them that he was going to recover assessment to the last Naiye Paise, that he was not going to spare any man. It was shocking for such a big officer, as the Deputy Commissioner to say that. But we have maintained peace in every village to see that no untoward event happens there and that our workers are there all along. On the 19th when the Police again visited that village we have resorted to peaceful Satyagraha under the leadership of Uddhava Rao Patil, an M.L.A., and he is now being prosecuted for that offence. I must thank this Government for having taken the trouble of prosecuting the person who has committed breach of law at least in one instance. Then on 2nd March 1960 these police officers visited Hittalpur. What is the way in which they have behaved there? They surrounded the village early in the morning; they did not allow anybody to go out of the village, nor anybody to enter the village. Then they searched for the leading persons in the village and when they found them what was done was that they were dragged into the street, beaten and paraded in the whole village, saying that those who refused to pay would suffer likewise. Numerous persons were beaten in that village and when the people refused to pay it in cash, attachments were made. After attachment Sri Nath Pai, M.P., resorted to Satyagraha along with some others and he is being prosecuted. This is the second case so far as breach of law is concerned.

Then on 8th March 1960 the police visited Karalga, Hebbal, Kaundal, Havalgund, and Lalwadi. On 9th March 1960 they visited Chennavadi, Bekwad, Kasaba-Nandayal, Hebal-Major, Hathi, Bhutewadi; and on 10th they visited Ganebail, Karumbal, Ramgurwadi, Shirdali, and on the 11th they visited Garl-Gunji. Subsequently they visited some other villages also. I should like to bring to the notice of this House the action of the police on the 11th. They had frightened the people in the village. It is said that in Garl-Gunji the people were not paying

assessment, nor were they co-operating with any Government officer, whether he was a revenue officer or a police officer or any other officer. They had decided not to have any co-operation with the Government officers. The police surrounded this village as it was their technique and then they beat not less than 200 people from that village. I have got statements from about 55 persons with me here saying as to how they were belaboured by the police on this particular day. Every person whether he be a child, a young man or an old man, was dragged out of his house and beaten and then the female folk were told that if they did not pay the assessment the police would kill those men. As a result of this threat and severe beating of these persons the female folks, the mothers, sisters and wives of these people, tendered the amount and saved the lives of their men. Is this the way of recovering revenue from the people by the Government? Is this the way of any civilized government either in this country or in the world? If there is any grain of falsehood in what I say, I challenge the Government to appoint a committee of the members of this House to go to these villages and make enquiries on the spot. It is no use merely relying upon the reports made by those officers. They are all false reports. I have discussed with those officers themselves. I do not want to defame anybody. We have got experience of such movements from 1953 onwards. We had several officers like District Magistrates and D.S.P.s, but the present officers are really strange. I do not know whether these people have been brought from South Africa where White rule is going on. They are actually behaving in such a way that no one can think that they are Indians. I told them plainly that we were not their enemies, nor were they our enemies. We are all Indians. They have got a duty of recovering the amount as per the law. The law has prescribed as to how to recover the amount and there are rules and regulations. There is a law called the Land Revenue Code and there are clear provisions as to how the amount is to be recovered, but what have these

people done? They have not followed any of these procedures at all. We have challenged this. I can assure this House that in one of the cases in which some people are involved the decision is likely to be announced within a couple of days and then I can point out to this House that these officers have not followed the procedure prescribed by the Land Revenue Code for recovery. That will be a decision of a court of law. The law makes clear provisions as to how to attach properties, how and when to enter anybody's house, when the attachments are to be made and what amounts can be recovered in that way. Not a single provision of this nature has been followed by these officers. They have committed a breach of law and breach of peace and they have tried their utmost to provoke the people to commit a breach of law. This is the way in which land assessment is being recovered in our parts. I do not know what is the intention of this Government, whether they want to recover the amount or whether they want to terrorise the people to submission. If they want to terrorise the people and force us to submission, may I mention here that we are not the people to submit to such repression? Nobody who is an Indian, who is an independent man, will submit to such a kind of repression which is illegal. What we have seen there is beyond any description. So I should like to submit to this House that those who doubt my statement on the floor of this House may come, and we request them to come, and see personally what is happening there. One of our own workers was hanged with his feet upwards from a tree and he was beaten in the presence of the villagers saying that those who refused to pay tax should suffer a similar treatment. Is this the way of recovering the land revenue? This is something horrible. I appeal to you and to this House to behave in a civilized way, to recognise that we are also Indians and that we have also got similar rights as those who are residing in this part of the country. If you think that we are only the ruled and you and the Government are the rulers, we are not going to

tolerate it. Whether you keep us alive or whether you kill us, we would not submit to such repression. That is the final statement which I should like to make on the floor of this House.

Then I want to say a word about the harassment of the police officers who are Marathi people. Now there is reorganisation of the police staff everywhere. Our present D.S.P. has been pleased to report that about 90 to 95 people are surplus and supernumerary and they should be transferred out of the district. Who are these people? Most of them are Marathi people and Marathas. Why are they to be transferred? They are persons working in that part which was part of Bombay State and these persons have put in a service of more than 30 years. If these people are now transferred to this side, what about the education of their children? They do not know anything of Kannada, but the present D.S.P. who is bent upon taking revenge upon the Marathi people has forwarded this list to this Government and I am sure that those people will be transferred here simply to see that either they resign or get out or they are put to the utmost trouble. This is the way in which even the Government servants who are serving in that part are put to trouble by this Government.

Then there is another point to which I would like to make a passing reference. There is one lock-up room so far as the jails are concerned within the premises of Belgaum courts. When an under-trial prisoner is brought from the Jail he is made to sit in that room. Any Hon'ble member of this House, if he goes and sits in that room for 5 minutes, will, I am sure, definitely vomit. So dirty is that room that no person can even pass by that room without getting this dirty smell. This we came to know when they brought Sri Uddhava Rao Patil and kept him there for an hour. There, he fell ill and he had to be kept in hospital for four or five days. It is really wonderful that such a dirty room is maintained there. I therefore request the Government to see that either the prisoners are not kept in that room or that room is kept clean and tidy. The

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wonderful thing is that when we represented this matter to the jail authorities, they said that they had no jurisdiction over it. When we approached the criminal court there, the court also said that they had nothing to do with it. Then, we were in a dilemma as to whom to approach in this matter. This is the condition in which prisoners are kept there.

Lastly, I should like to say one thing, namely, in our area there was one community styled as Criminal Tribe. They used to commit robberies and dacoities. Whenever they found a man on the road, they wanted to rob him and so they threatened him. If he surrendered and gave up everything he had, they would not touch the property because they said that they did not want any *dana* and that they would take it by force. Even if the property was given to them willingly, they would still give him some kicks and give him blows with the fist and lathi. That is the method that is being followed by this Government in recovering land revenue! I do not know whether we should style this Government also in the same way!

The House adjourned for recess at Ten of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty-four Minutes past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ದೊಡ್ಡಮೇಟಿ (ರೋಣ್).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಎದುರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ದಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮದರಾಸು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಾಕಿ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಾಯಿತೋ ಆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುಲಭವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆಂದು

ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ದುರ್ದೈವದಿಂದ ಆಗ ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋದರು. ಅವರು ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ನಾವು ಅವರೇ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಸಹ ಮಾಡಿದೆವು. ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಆ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೊದಗಿತು. ಈಗ ಪುನಃ ಮುಂಬಯಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಜನೆಯಾಗುವಾಗ ಅಂಥ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ನಮ್ಮೆದುರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರವೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಬಹಳ ಬೊಬ್ಬಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಡೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕೊಡುವುದು ಈಚೆಗೆ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ತಾವು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂದರುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಬಗೆಯ ಸೌಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಅಷ್ಟು ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಾರ್ಡರ್ ಇಷ್ಯೂ ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ತಾಳಿದೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಬಂದರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ತಾಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ದೇಶದ ಉನ್ನತಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ತರಬೇಕು, ತಂದು ತೃತೀಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಜಾಗೃತ ಸಾಧಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು. ಶಕ್ತ್ಯು ಎದ್ದಷ್ಟು ಘನವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಬಾಬಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪಕ್ಷ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷ ಎಂಬ ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೈತೂವರ್ವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಕಾಲಿಕವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳೂ, ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳೂ ಆಗುತ್ತ ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಶಾಖೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕಂದಾಯ ಶಾಖೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಶಾಖೆಗಳು ಜಾಗೃತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಇನಾಂ ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವರ ಇನಾಂದಾರರಾಗಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನಾಂದಾರರೆಂದರೆ ಏನು ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಇರಬೇಕೋ ಆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಈ ಇನಾಂ ಶಾಖೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇನಾಂ ಶಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಉತಾರ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅರ್ಜಿಮಾಡಿದರು. ಉತಾರ ಮಾಡುವಂಥ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಮುಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಸಹ ಮುಟ್ಟಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಹತ್ತುಸಲ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಕಾಗದಗಳ ಸಂದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಆ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಸಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವ ತನಕ ಅದರ ಬೆನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಆ ಇನಾಂ ಶಾಖೆ ಇದೆ. ಕಂದಾಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡಲಾರರು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದ ಕಡೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಜೈಲುಗಳ ವಿಷಯ. ಜೈಲು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇನೋ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. Jail Reforms Committee ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಚೇರ್ಮನ್ ಅವರು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಇದ ಬಾರದು. ಸರಳವಾಗಿ, ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯರೋ ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರೂ ಇರಲಿ, ತೊಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶವು ಎರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರೂ ಹೌದು, ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರೂ ಹೌದು. ದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಎನ್ನುವ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಇಲ್ಲದವರು ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟರು; ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲಿಸ್ಟರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮ್ಯೂನಲಿಸ್ಟರು (Communalists) ಮಾತ್ರ. ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ Capital ಇದೆ; ಅಮೆರಿಕದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ, ರಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ, ಜಾತೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷವಾಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕದಲ್ಲರಲಿ ಆಯಾ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಎಂದು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಅಂತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದನ್ನು ಪೋಷಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗುವುದು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಮೂಡಿ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಳಹದಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ. ಅಂಥ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇತರರೂ, ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಸಾದರಂಥವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ದೊರಕಿದೆ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಆ ತಳಹದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಅದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಘಟಗರನ್ನಾಗಿ, ಬಲಶಾಲಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ, ವೀರರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಜನರು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಡಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾರೆ ಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೈದಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಡಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಜೈಲಿನ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಪಾಳವು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿನೋಳಿಗೆ ಜೈಲುಗಳು ಇತರ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇತರ ಕಡೆಯ ಜೈಲುಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿರಬಹುದು. ಆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ದ್ವೇಷ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಳದೆ ಅವರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಳಬೇಕು. ಗುನೇ ಅಥವಾ ಅಪರಾಧ ಮಾಡುವ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಹೋಗರಾರದ್ದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗಿಂತ ಅವರು ಕಟ್ಟುವರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕದಾಚಿತ್

ಬೂನಿ, ದರೋಡೆ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ್ಯ ನಡೆಯುವ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಅವರ ಮಾತುಗಳು ವಾಸಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಜೈಲುಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ಶಾಖೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಆದರ್ಶವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ಅಂದೋಳನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾಟೀಲರವರು ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಆ ವಾದ ಸರಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎತ್ತಬಾರದು. ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾತಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಅತಿಸಾಧುಗಳು, ಅವರು ನಿರ್ವೀರ್ಯರು, ಅವರ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಆಗಲಾರದು, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ನಡೆದಿರಬಹುದು. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಉಗ್ರ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಅವರು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿಯೊಳಗೆ, ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ದೋಷವಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಇದೇ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಮುಂಬೈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಮುಂಬೈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಆರೋಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಂಥ ಅಂದೋಳನ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯವರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಚೋದಿತವಾದುದಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಅವರ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದಲೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಂಬೈನ ಬಾಬುರಾವ್ ಪಟೇಲ್ ಅವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಹೊರಗಿನವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಿಂದ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಅಂದೋಳನ ನಡೆಸಿದರು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಮಾತು. ಕಾರಣ ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ಇವುಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಬಿಡಿ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದೇ, ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ತಾಯಿಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನ ಭೇದ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ನಿಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ. ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕಮಂದಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳು ಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೋಡೋಣ, ನಾವು ನೀವೂ ಕೈಕೈ ಹಚ್ಚಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಮುಂಬೈ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿ, ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರೋಣವೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಗಳಿಸುವ ರೀತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ನಾವೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಹೋಗುವಂಥ ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬಾರದೆನ್ನುವ ರೀತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯತ್ನಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಕೇವಲ ದಮನಮಾಡಿ ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ನಾಗನಗಾಡರ ಒಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಡಾ|| ನಾಗನಗಾಡರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೊಳಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಜನರು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಅಳುವಳಿಕೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಯನ ಕಾಲದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅತಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ ಗತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 1,200 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಯಾರಿಗೇ ಕಡಮೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಿರಲಿ, ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿಯವರೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವರು,

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡಮೇಟಿ)

ಮತ್ತು 1,200* ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಯಾರಿಗೇ ಇರಲಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಇದರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಿಚಾರವಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಐದು ಮಂದಿ ಇರುವ ಒಂದು ಗುಟುಂಬದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಜಾತಿಮತ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಜಾತಿಮತದ ಪುರಾಣ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ನಾನೇ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿರುವ ವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಈಗ ನಾವು ಕದಮೆಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಾತಿ ಮತಗಳ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಹೋದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಗೋರಿಯನ್ನು ನಾವೇ ತೋಡಿಕೊಂಡಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ಹಿಂದಾಗಿರಬಹುದು; ಕೆಲವರು ಮುಂದಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ದೂರದೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಬೆಳೆವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಕುಚಿತ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಈ ಸಂಕುಚಿತ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಕೇವಲ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಲಂಚೆ, ಪೋಲೀಸು ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಲಂಚೆ, ಪೋಲೀಸು ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಇದು ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಜಾತಿಯವರಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಸರಕಾರ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಈ ಲಂಚವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು, ನಾಶಮಾಡಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುವಾಗ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕೋಪತಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಡಿಸಲಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದರ ಕಡೆ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಲಂಚನಿರ್ಮೂಲಕೆಂದು ನೇಮಿತವಾಗುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತಯ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಇರುವ ಜನರು ಇರಬಾರದು. ಕನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಕಿದರೆ ಐದಾರು ಜನರಾದರೂ ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವವರು ನಿಶ್ಚಿತಾರೆ. ಅಂತಹವರ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಯಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಲಂಚವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡುವೆ ದಳ್ಳಾಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ವಿಸ್ತೃತಿಯಮೇಲೆ ದಳ್ಳಾಳಿಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಡಾ|| ನಾಗನಗೌಡರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಯಮೇಲೆ ಬೇಗನೆ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri M. RAMAPPA (Harihar).—Mr. Speaker, while opposing these Demands I would like to make a passing reference to the Report of the Nagan Gowda Committee. It is outmoded and antiquated. I am not expressing this opinion for the first time on the floor of this House. The time has come and we also say from our house-tops that we are going to build a casteless society. These reservations now made are for the backward castes and not for classes as contemplated under the Constitution, may be challenged again in the High Court by some person or other. What is contemplated under Arts. 16 (4) and (15) (4) is :

“Nothing in this article shall prevent this State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.”

What is contemplated is backward classes of citizens and not backward castes. In my opinion the classes and castes are not similar and identical. In the present circumstances a person cannot be said to be socially backward merely because he is looked down by other sections of the people. Can it be said that a Brahmin employee in a Brahmin hotel is forward merely because he belongs to a Brahmin community? Can it be said that a Jungama who makes a living by begging belongs to a forward community merely because he is a Lingayat? I think it is really a very strange opinion when we are talking of secularism and all that. In my opinion a Brahmin employee in a Brahmin hotel is socially and educationally backward. So, these reservations for the backward sections as contemplated should be for persons who are really backward socially, educationally and economically. We find that in almost all the communities. I am of the firm opinion that 50 per cent reservation should be made on the basis of social, educational and economic backwardness. The Constitution expects upbringing of the downtrodden people to whatever community they

may belong. With these few remarks I request the Government to revise the decision they have taken on the interim report.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS (Hunsur).—The Hon'ble member said that it was very difficult to know backward classes on the basis of economic conditions.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—That is not the ground. The difficulty for finding the backwardness on the basis of economic grounds is not the justification for giving encouragement to communalism. The present policy will indirectly give rise to communalism which is now existing. We should altogether try to eradicate it. The time has come when we should altogether give up this basis.

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA.—How is the caste system unconstitutional?

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—I did not say that caste system was unconstitutional. I am not making a reference to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA.—I have not said about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The caste system is not abolished under the Constitution.

Sri B. SHAMSUNDER (Bhalki).—It is unconstitutional. It discriminates one person from another. It is again the question of fundamental rights.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Coming to Public Administration, I am very sorry to bring to the notice of the House that my question of seeking information regarding the number of officials, gazetted officers in the year 1947 in the Secretariat and their present number has not been answered till now. I do not know why the Government have not answered it at all. I would be able to convince the House as to how without any proper justification the number of these officers increases year after year. The number is increased not by the Government but by the officials themselves.

11 A.M.

The Government must be able to give the number of officials. Even now, I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to furnish information while replying to the discussion regarding the number of gazetted officers in the State and the number of gazetted officers in the

Secretariat in 1947 and their number at present to justify as to how their increase is necessary. Sir, the impression of the public and also of the administrators is that when there is an increase in the number of officials, it is necessarily due to the increase of work or the volume of work. It is absolutely incorrect and that argument has been negated by Northcote Parkinson in his book 'Parkinson's Law'. This is what he says:

“Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion. General recognition of this fact is shown in the proverbial phrase ‘It is the business man who has time to spare’.

He has given an instance.

“Thus, an elderly lady of leisure can spend the entire day in writing and despatching a postcard to her niece at Bognor Regis. An hour will be spent in finding the postcard, another in hunting for spectacles, half an hour in a search for the address, an hour and a quarter in composition, and twenty minutes in deciding whether or not take an umbrella when going to the pillar box in the next street. The total effort that would occupy a busy man for three minutes all told may in this fashion leave another person prostrate after a day of doubt, anxiety, and and toil.

A lack of occupation is not necessarily revealed by a manifest idleness. The thing to be done swells in importance and complexity in direct ratio with the time to be spent. This fact is widely recognised, but less attention has been paid to its wider implications, more especially in the field of public administration. Politicians and taxpayers have assumed (with occasional phases of doubt) that a rising total in the number of civil servants must reflect a growing volume of work to be done. Cynics, in questioning this belief, have imagined that the multiplication of officials must have left

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some of them idle or all of them able to work for shorter hours. But this is a matter in which faith and doubt seem equally misplaced. He has many other matters on his mind. Knowing now that he is to succeed W next year, he has to decide whether C or D should succeed to his own office. He had to agree to G's going on leave even if not yet strictly entitled to it."

Sri T. D. MARANNA (Magadi).—It is a humorous literature purely meant for making tamasha. Are we to take it so seriously?

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—This is a book of international fame. If you read the commentaries about this book, you will understand the importance and greatness of the book. I do not think my friend can easily make such a remark about this book. Here he gives one paragraph where he says how when the number of officials increases complications also increase. I request the Administrators to read this book because it is a book which has been written by an eminent writer. He says further:

"He is worried whether H should not have gone instead, for reasons of health. He has looked pale recently—partly but not solely because of his domestic troubles. Then there is the business of F's special increment of salary for the period of the conference and E's application for transfer to the Ministry of Pensions. A has heard that D is in love with a married typist and that G and F are no longer on speaking terms—no one seems to know why."

That is why I made an appeal to the Hon'ble Chief Minister to give statistics to this House to show how the increase in number is justified and how the work has increased. Our belief that the increase in the number of officials is due to the increase in the volume of work is absolutely false unless the Government satisfies the public to the contrary. It is our duty to make such a demand. In this behalf

I am glad to note that the Hon'ble Chief Minister has made a statement that he is going to introduce some economy in his own Ministry. I remember to have read in the Paper a statement made by him to the effect that the Government is going to appoint a small Committee in this regard.

"The fact is that the number of the officials and the quantity of the work are not related to each other at all. The rise in the total of those employed is governed by Parkinson's Law and would be much the same whether the volume of the work were to increase, diminish, or even disappear."

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE (Sandur).—I just want to ask the Hon'ble Member whether he is aware that the book he is quoting from is a humorous skit?

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—I know it is a satire. I would like to take it seriously though he has not suggested any means how to improve efficiency. But I do not think it can be taken in a light-hearted manner. Mr. Ghorpade must have read this book; he has given statistics of England and many other countries and shown how the number of officials has increased without any proportionate increase in the work. He has further said:

"The validity of this recently discovered law must rest mainly on statistical proofs, which will follow. Of more interest to the general reader is the explanation of the factors underlying the general tendency to which this law gives definition. Omitting technicalities (which are numerous) we may distinguish at the outset two motive forces. They can be represented for the present purpose by two almost axiomatic statements, thus: (1) 'An official wants so multiply subordinates, not rivals' and (2) officials make work for each other."

He has given illustration how seven officials increased and how the problem increased with the number of officials.

"Seven officials are now doing what one did before. This is where

Factor 2 comes into operation. For these seven make so much work for each other that all are fully occupied and A is actually working harder than ever. An incoming document may well come before each of them in turn. Official E decides that it falls within the province of F, who places a draft reply before C, who amends it drastically before consulting D, who asks G to deal with it. But G goes on leave at this point, handing the file over to H, who drafts a minute that is signed by D and returned to C, who revises his draft accordingly and lays the new version before A.

“What does A do? He would have every excuse for signing the thing unread, for...”

I do not advocate a small committee of officials. It must be represented by non-officials who have got experience in the administration. Half the number should be at least non-officials who have experience.

Coming to the Police, I would like to say, that there is always a talk of reorganisation, not only in the Police, but in all the departments. This reorganisation is without re-thinking. What is the use of such a reorganisation, when it does not make any substantial change? You should make provision for efficiency and honesty. I want to ask the Government as to how the reorganisation of the Police Department has made provision for the encouragement of efficiency and honesty? Absolutely, there is no difference between a corrupt and an honest official, between an inefficient and an efficient officer. Every Police officer is given promotion not on the basis of efficiency and honesty, but on the basis of seniority. Government says that it is according to rules and that they cannot give encouragement to honesty. I would submit that rules have to be framed, special provision being made for encouraging honest and efficient people in the establishment of the Police Department. The Police Bill has been introduced and I request

the Government to take up the earliest opportunity to get this passed.

Coming to administration of justice, I have made a request to the Government to introduce a Bill as early as possible for making provision of territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction of various Courts. There is a lot of difference between the Courts in Bombay Karnatak and those in the erstwhile Mysore State. So far as the administration of justice is concerned, Bombay Karnatak is far in advance of all of us. Because, there is a Court in every taluk and a Court will not be more than 50 miles distant. Here there is only one court for every four or five taluks. There is a great demand from the public for the establishment of Courts in their various places. I do not advocate individual demands. But to avoid this demand from various people and from various places, it is better for the Government to introduce uniform legislation. I do not know why the Government is not introducing a Bill for uniform legislation so far as the reorganisation of the Courts is concerned and I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister, to make a statement as to when Government is going to introduce a Bill in this regard.

We have passed in this House the Court Fee and Stamp Act. The Hon'ble Minister for Law said that rules had already been framed but the High Court has not framed the rules. I cannot understand this position. I cannot find fault with the High Court for the delay. I feel that there is something wrong with Government. This is a much needed Act and it will help the poor litigants to a great extent. I request the Government to give effect to this Act as early as possible. With these few remarks, I close.

Sri MAQSOOD ALI KHAN (Bidar).—

Sir, while I rise to support the demands before us, I would like to make a few observations in regard to the conditions in my district. I come from Bidar District, which is at the top on the map of the Mysore State. But if we consider from the point of literacy, from the point of social activity and from the point of economy, I think it rather suffers miserably. First, taking

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the Police force, I would like to say that during the last few years, there has been an increase in crimes. Even two months or three months back, we find in the taluk of Bhalki three murders in a day. Even other crimes are increasing in a very appalling manner. I request the Government to see that these crimes are rooted out and amend the things in a very nice way so that the people may have no grievance there. As regards the manner in which the Police people behave, I would like to submit that the Constitution has granted us freedom and liberty. But the Police people are snatching it away from us. They do not behave gentlemanly and they do not have the least regard for rules or law. When Sri Virendra Patil was the Deputy Minister for Home, I suggested to him to make a spot enquiry by visiting lock-ups in the Hyderabad Karnatak area. It holds good so far as other areas are concerned. People are brought to the Police Station and kept there not for an hour or two, but for three or four days altogether. Not an arrest report is made. They are kept on surveillance without making an entry to that effect in the Police registers. I think it is very bad. Rather it cuts at the root of our liberties. Sir, I won't be exaggerating things if I mention the fact that in the year 1957, there was a case of putting a person in illegal custody in the Police Station, House, Bidar. He was suspected by the Police of practising black-magic on his wife. He was put in illegal detention for two or three days, and then three persons belonging to the Police Constabulary extracted teeth from his mouth forcibly. We represented the matter to the Government and a case was booked against the culprits in the Munsiff Magistrate's Court, Bidar. They were convicted. They have appealed and it is pending before the Sessions Court. I do not want to make any elaborate remarks on this one. But it goes to prove how things are going on there.

Coming to administration of justice, I would like to say that in the High Court there are a number of cases

pertaining to revision petitions on the Civil side and there are also appeals from preliminary decrees and appeals from interim orders. They are pending since a very long time without any decision. I quite appreciate the difficulty on the part of the Government. With the existing number of judges, we are not able to cope with the work. I would impress on the Government to take up the matter with the Central Government for increasing the number of judges. In Andhra Pradesh, the number of judges has gone up to 16 or 17. There, there was a growing feeling that cases were not decided speedily and therefore the number of judges was increased. If such a step is taken here, I think there will be speedier justice, and it will be for our good.

Coming to general administration, I have already said that I come from a distant place, 500 miles from the capital of the State. We feel, Sir, that administration is not up to the mark or standard. It is not my opinion. I am rather ventilating the opinion of the common man of Bidar district. The common man of the Bidar district says that the administration is not up to the mark or up to the standard. Sir, in these days of democracy the only means for the people to come into contact with the Government is to write letters to them and get replies in that regard. We have represented certain things in the years 1957 and 1958 to Government. When Sri Nijalingappa was the Chief Minister, certain Ministers toured in our district and we represented certain grievances to them. Even the present Ministers also toured in our district and we represented certain things to them also. I am told that for the representations made in 1957 acknowledgements are now being received. I do not know how far it is correct. But, even to acknowledge the representations, if they take so much time, I do not know how Government would behave in other matters. We brought to the notice of the Government regarding the handling of the situation in our district by some of the officers. Government did not take any notice of it. We feel some times that the refused officers are sent

to our district. Our district is far away from the capital and it should be managed very well. It is just like a long iron rod. If you hold it at one end and beat at the other, there will be vibration and that vibration will cause a great oscillation. You may not feel it so hardy here as we feel it there. Therefore, Government should take very speedy measures in removing our grievances. Our district is placed in a juxtaposition with the States of Bombay and Andhra Pradesh. Some of the taluks of our district have gone to Bombay and some to Andhra Pradesh and some to Mysore. We have seen in those taluks that have gone to Bombay and Andhra Pradesh, the Governments are going ahead with administration as well as development plans. But when we compare those taluks with our taluks, we see that nothing has been done. I have no grievance against the Government and I do not blame the Government. I only wish that a time would come when our district would be on a par with other districts. Sir, we have 19 districts. The Government is burdened just like a mother with 19 children. Some of them are grown up and can take care of themselves. We want to be just at the breast of the Government so that we may be fed well.

SRI V. S. PATIL (Belgaum I).—If the Hon'ble Member yields, I should like to have one point clarified. The Hon'ble Member said just now that in the two parts that have gone to Bombay and Andhra, those respective Governments are going ahead with the improvement of administration as well as developmental works. So far as the third part that has come to Mysore is concerned, there is no improvement either in the administration or in the development. Still my friend says that he is not going to blame the Government. Then, is he going to blame the people of that taluk? Whom is he going to blame for this inefficiency?

SRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN.—I think the Member did not catch up with the strain of my speech. I said that when compared with those areas we were rather lagging back. But, I think that

there are certain difficulties on the part of the Government. So, I am not blaming the Government. I only request them at this moment to see that our grievances are redressed in a speedy manner.

Then, I come to the interim Report of the Backward Classes Committee. I feel it difficult to express my opinion on this report.

SRI V. S. PATIL.—On a point of order. This Backward Classes Committee report is a confidential one. Can any one of us refer to the contents of the Committee here?

SRI B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—Sir, may I inform the Hon'ble Member that copies of the Report are circulated among the Members and there is no question of it being confidential now.

SRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN.—This report has been distributed to us confidentially and I am also speaking confidentially. (laughter) Yesterdays, I heard the eloquent speech of Sri Mallaradhya. I see only five points here. My first point is on account of its having been based on insufficient, incorrect and out of date data. Secondly, on account of its unwarranted presumptions. Thirdly on account of its wrong construction of words. Fourth is the non-compliance with the terms of reference and fifth is on account of its unrepresentative character. Taking the first point, I would submit that these figures shown in the report pertain to the year 1941. On the basis of these figures of 1941, the Committee has worked out the figures for the present. It is a wrong procedure in matters where we should be careful and correct and cogent in putting forth our reasons. No statistics of communities from the integrated areas are shown. The Report shows only the statistics of the old Mysore State. I do now understand how the statistics of a certain part of the State can be taken as the statistics for the whole of the State. The Committee has acknowledged that there was meagre and insufficient data. Then, for communities enlisted in Statement 9, no figures have been shown.

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I will do justice if I read the portion. On page 6 the report says :

“ The Committee has, therefore, prepared a list of such backward communities with the information available to them, in the list of Backward Communities issued by Government in G. O. dated 14th May 1959 and in the Backward Classes Commission Report. The population figures of these backward communities are included in the population figures of non-scheduled Hindu castes mentioned in Statement I. Though the population figures under this group include also some of the forward communities, in the opinion of the Committee, the communities listed in Statement 9 are as backward as the other Backward communities listed in Statement 8.”

So, for each community or each class, figures have not been shown here.

Coming to the second point--inconsistent presumptions—I only say that the report is a bundle of presumptions. It presumes that the population of all the communities has increased in the same ratio. I do not think that we can ever make such a presumption. With regard to literacy, the report says that a community has made advance in a particular ratio.

A community in the matter of population or in the matter of literacy cannot progress or advance in a fixed arithmetical progression; they advance or retard as the circumstances would be. It might be found that certain communities which in 1941 were above the mark or above the average literacy might have come down. So, to say that they advance in a certain ratio is not correct and all these have been rather presumed on the basis of old Mysore figures, which is unwise and it cannot be a basis for integrated areas.

As regards the Muslim community, I should submit that they have suffered much in literacy and even in recruitment during the last decade. In my constituency or in my district I will

show that most of the Muslim students have left off the schools and colleges and even persons belonging to the Muslim community who were there in the services were retrenched and no recruitment from this community is made which is representative, which is rather proportionate to their population. So there is a decrease in recruitment and even in literacy so far as this community is concerned. There are other examples also. Take Nayar caste. That has been shown in the statement showing communities which have inadequate representation in services and whose percentage of literacy is below the State average. But it has been altogether eliminated from the list of communities whose percentage of literacy is below the State average. I do not know what prevailed on this Committee to eliminate this community from the list.

The third point is that the Committee went wrong in regard to construing certain words. They took literacy to mean education. They took community to mean a class. Certainly, literacy and education are quite different things. If I am to quote an example, in the year 1951 when the census was being taken, I was in Hyderabad; it happened in our area. The persons who were taking the census came to our houses; they asked whether a person was literate or not literate and when we said that he was not aliterate, he was not educated in a school or somewhere, they only asked whether he knew reading Quoran. Most of the people would understand that reading of Quoran is not the same thing as being literate or educated. That is just a matter of routine. Then they wrote that this person was a literate or educated person. So there were many discrepancies. They were not accurate and to the point and to take a decision on such data would be quite incorrect.

The other thing is that this Committee has given the same interpretation to the word ‘community’ or class. On page 3 of the Report it is said :

“Hence, the Committee, after prolonged discussion, decided that

backward classes should be listed only on the basis of their caste or community and their backwardness judged on the basis of the percentage of literacy in the community and their representation in Government service."

I would only like to submit that community and caste are both different things. It may be that in a community there are several classes.

As regards the non-compliance of the Committee with the terms of reference, I would only submit that there were two things that were referred to the Committee; the first is to evolve criteria for recruitment in Government services and the second, for admission to technical institutions. The Committee has not at all taken into account the number of students of different communities who are being imparted technical education and I think if we work out any scheme up to the secondary education and if we don't see how many students of different communities are being given education in technical schools and colleges, we would be failing in our duty and we would be depriving communities of the chances of getting technical education. As regards secondary education, there are a number of different communities, but when we go to different colleges or technical institutions, we see that their number is to a great extent less and the Committee ought to have gone into that question also and prescribed criteria for admission to Colleges also.

Lastly, I submit that Dr. Nagan Gowda is there; he is a Kurubar working without a 'Thurukar'. As regards the composition, the Committee would have done well if a Muslim had been taken on the Committee as the representative of this community and so also representatives of different communities and had they been taken it would have been very wise. Therefore, I think that this Report which would otherwise have been a valuable document has been reduced to the worth of a scrap of paper, because it is not based on proper statistics and up-to-date data.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—When is the Government replying?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—At 12-30 they will reply.

11-30 A.M.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್ (ಬಿಜಾಪುರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಜನಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವೇ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ, ವರದಿಗಾರರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ದುರ್ದೈವರಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಹದಿನೈದು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ಐದು ನಿಮಿಷ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಸರಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ನನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಮಾಜಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಅತಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಯಾವುದೂ ಇರಬಾರದೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧವನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ದೇಶ ವಿದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಜನರು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದರ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಅವರೂ ಇಲ್ಲರುವುದರಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನ ವೀರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರವಾಸದಲ್ಲರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ವೀರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಹೇಳಿದುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೋ ಅವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಅವರು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಯೋಗ್ಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೆಲವರು ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಹಿಂದಿನ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಸತ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾತಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಸರಕಾರವಾಗಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ವರ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲಾ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಏನೂ ನಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಈಗ ಒಬರಿಗೊಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್)

36 ಲಕ್ಷರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಸಾಲದು; ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ರಜವಾದ ಆದಿತ್ಯವಾರದ ದಿನ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರಜಾದಿನವನ್ನು ವುಡು ಅವರಿಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತಲಬು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಮೇಲೆ, ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಳಿಯ ಚೋಪಿಯ ಜನ ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ತರು ವುದರಿಂದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿ ಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಸುದ್ದಿ ಕೇಳಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಖಾಕಿ ಡ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ವರನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಖಾದಿ ಡ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರಾಗಿ ಮಾಡು ತ್ತಾರಂತೆ. ಮೊದಲೇ ಖಾಕಿ! ಸಾಲದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಖಾದಿ ಬೇರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತೆಂದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ dangerous ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಒಬ್ಬ ನವಸ್ಯರು.—ಖಾಕಿ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಖಾದಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಅದೊಳ್ಳಾ ಒಂದೆ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಅಳಿಯ ಅಲ್ಲ ಮಗಳಗಂದೆ ಅಂದ ಹಾಗೆ. ಇದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಈಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಅವರಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅವರು ಯೋಗ್ಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ ಭರವಸೆ ನನಗಿದೆ.

ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಪೊಲೀಸರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅಂಥವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ enquiry ಮಾಡಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಜನರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಯೋಗ್ಯರಲ್ಲದ ಜನರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ದೂರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ ಭಾವಿಸ ಬಾರದು. ದೂರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೇ ತೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಯಾರು ಯೋಗ್ಯರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮೋಷಣೆಕೊಡಿ. ದೇಶ ದಲ್ಲಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜನತೆಯ ಕರ್ಯಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪದಕೊಡಿ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಒಬ್ಬ ಎಂಬ ಡಿ. ಪೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಗಳನ್ನು, ಹಿಂದೆ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿಯವರು ಸ್ಕಾಟ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಯಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದಂಥವರನ್ನು— ಅವರು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಕ್ಷರು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗಳಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ.—ಇಂಥವರನ್ನು ಮೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆಯಿಂದ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಾಂ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಿವಸ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬಿಜಾಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಮೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಜನ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳು ತ್ತಾರೆ ನೀವೆ ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯೇ ಇರಲಿ, ದಕ್ಷರಾದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಯೇ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಆದಳತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಡ ತೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗು ತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಕೇಸು ಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಅಂಥ ದಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮೋಷಣೆಕೊಡಿ. ದೂರು ಬಂದವರ

ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ತಪ್ಪಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಳ ಕಲೆಯ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ, ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ಕಷ್ಟದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಇದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಎಂದರೆ, ಜನರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಬೆದರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಖೂನಿ ಮಾಡಿದವನು ಪೊಲೀಸನ್ನೇ ಸೆರೆಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿ ಅವನನ್ನು ಕಟುವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿಸುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. 'ಏನಯ್ಯಾ' ಎಂದು ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏನರಿ; ನೀವು ಕಳುವು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಯೇ, ನೀವು ಕಳುವು ಮಾಡಿ ದ್ದಿರೆಂದು ಯಾರೋ ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಅದು ನಿಜವೇ! ಎಂದು, ಅವನ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಒಂದು 'ನಾಟಕ' ನಡೆಯು ತ್ತದೆ. ಅವನು 'ಇಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಆಯಿತು. ತಾವು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು; ಕಾಫಿ ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಎಂದು ಉಪಚರಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆಯೇ? ಕಳುವು ದರೋಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದವ ರನ್ನು ಯೋಗ್ಯರಂತೆ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ! ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಭ್ರವಾದ ಬೆಳಿಬಟ್ಟೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡೇ ಖೂನಿ ಕೇಸಿಗೆ ಕೈಹಾಕಿ, ತಾನು 1942ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ವನು ಎಂದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿಕೊಂಡು ತಿರುಗಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಖೂನಿ ಕಳುವು ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಬಸವಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸು ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಗಂಭೀರದಲ್ಲಿ 18 ಜನ ಖೂನಿ ಆದುದರ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರಣರಾದವರ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಯಾರು ತಪ್ಪುಮಾಡಿ ದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗದೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆದ್ದರೆ, ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹದಗೆಡುತ್ತದೆಂದಕ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಿಂದ ಪಾನಪ್ರತಿಂಧಬಕ ವನ್ನು ತರುವ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಿಂದಲೇ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಈಗ ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ. ನಕ್ಕರೆ ಜೇನುತುಪ್ಪ ವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಎಲೈ ಇರುವೆಗಳೇ, ಎಲೈ ನೋಣ್ಗಳೇ ಇದನ್ನು ಸೇವನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿರೆಂದರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ! ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾರ ಕೈಗೆ ಕೊಡಿರಿ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರ ಕೈಗೆಕೊಡಿರಿ, ಅವರ ಬಾಯಿಲ್ಲೂ ನೀರೂರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸುರಪುರ ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ.—ನೀವೇನು ಬಿಜಾ ಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದ ವಾದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಬಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಸುರಪುರ ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ನವರ ಮನೆಯ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಒಂದು ಕಳ್ಳಬಟ್ಟಪುನೆ ಯಿದೆ. ಅದರ ನಾತ ಕುಡಿದೂ ಕುಡಿದು ಮನೆಯ ವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಖಾಯಿರೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಿದ್ದರೂ ಇದಂತೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಧರ್ಮಿ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ವೇದ— ಎಲ್ಲದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆ ಬಿಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಕೈಗೆ

ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರು ಲಂಡನ್‌ನಿಗೂ ತೆರಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ವರೆಗೂ ಪೋಲಿಸಿನವರು ಲಂಡನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೊಡೆಯಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜನರ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು; ಅವರ ನೈತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ದಾರಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಸಿ. ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ದುಡ್ಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬೇಡವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ಈಗಂತೂ ನೀವು ಪಾತನರೋಧ ತಂದಿದ್ದೀ ವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ನೆಪ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ, ಮನೆಮನೆಗೂ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಇದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೈಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅದೇ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಳ್ಳ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನವಾಸಾಗರ, ಕಳ್ಳ ಹಾಲು ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಸಸಿ ಜನರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ Prohibition ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದುದರಿಂದ ಎನೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಕಳೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಇಂಥ ನಾಮಕಾವಾಸ್ತೆ Prohibitionನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಬೇಡ. ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಪೋಲಿಸಿನವರಿದ್ದರು, ಅವರಿಂದ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಪೋಲಿಸಿನವರ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಂಬುತ್ತದೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಂಬೋಣ ಎಂದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಲಂಡನ್‌ನೋಡ ಶಾಖೆ. ಈ ಇರಾಖೆಯ ವಿಚಕ್ಷಣೆ ಹೇಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ, ಲಂಡನ್ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲಕರಾದ ಹೊಡೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸರ್-ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ತಾವೇ ಲಂಡನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟು. ಬಹುಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಇದ್ದು. ಇದು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅವನಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ ಇದು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಯೋಗ್ಯವೆಷ್ಟು ಯಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಎನಾ ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗೇನೋ ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಅಮೇರಿಕ ಮರೆತು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ನಾಧಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಬಹಳ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈ ಹಾಕುವುದು, ಲಂಡನ್, ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇವು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಯೋಗ್ಯರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಸೌಜನ್ಯದಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಎನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಏನಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ನಿಜ ಇದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಿರಿ. ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಇರಾಖೆ ಎಂದು ಖದಾ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಅವರು ಪಟ್ಟಣ್ ಅಮರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಪ್ಪಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಯಾರ ಮೇಲೆ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೋ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಂದೆ ಪಡಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಂದೆನಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮಾಲೀ ಮರಿಯಷ್ಟು ನವರು, ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ ಅವರು, ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಷ್ಟು ನವರು ಶಾಂತ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾವು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡು

ತ್ತೇವೆ, ಪುನಃ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರಾಜಯ್ಯನವರು ಕೆಲವು ಸಾರಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ನಿವಾಸಿಯು ಯುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದವನು ವಾಪಸು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವನ ಗೆಳೆಯನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ನಾನು ಎದುರಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಕತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಅವನ ಎದೆಗೆ ಚುಚ್ಚಿದೆ, ಅವನ ಬೆನ್ನಿಗೆ ಚುಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಚುಚ್ಚಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ರೋಷವೇಷದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದನಂತೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವನ ಗೆಳೆಯ ಅದು ಸರೀನಪ್ಪ ಅವನ ತಲೆಯನ್ನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದಿ ಅಂತ ಕೇಳಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಅದು ಇರಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಯಾರೋ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಹಾಕಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದನಂತೆ (ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಗು !). ಹಾಗೆ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗೊಂಡ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಶಾಂತ ಚಿತ್ತರಾದ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪನವರ ಮಗು ಲರೇ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ನೆರಳು ಇವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಏಕೆ ಬೀಳಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ವ್ಯಸನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಅವರು ಪಟ್ಟಣ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಪಟ್ಟಣ್ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ನಿಜ ಇರಬಹುದು, ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರಬಹುದು, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬರವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಕೊಡ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ತಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರಿ. ಅದನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗದ ಪಟ್ಟಣ್ ಅಂಥವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಟ್ಟಣ್ ರವರಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ತರ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕುಮಾರನು ನಡೆಸಿದ ಮಾರದ ಯುದ್ಧದಂತಿದೆ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅತಿವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನವೂ ಸಭಾತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇತರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಎನಂತಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಂಥದಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿ, ಕೇರಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿ. ಮಾತು ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರಂತೂ ಪ್ರತಿ ನಿಧಿಗಳು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದುದಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ತಾಯಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿಗೆ ಅವಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ನಾಗನಗೌಡರ ವರದಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ ರವರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದದ್ದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು 15 ನೂಪಡಲ್ಪ ಬಾತ್ರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರತಿ ಅಕ್ಷರವೂ ನಿಜವಿದೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO (Hirekerur).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the demands before the House but I submit that the amounts demanded for the departments concerned are far inadequate looking to the growing needs of those departments.

Many Hon'ble Members who have spoken before have referred to the uniform system of judiciary in the State. In the year 1958 while speaking on this very demand, I had suggested to the Government that it should take steps to see that a uniform system of judiciary is introduced in the state soon in regard to jurisdiction, in regard to to pay and in regard to the powers of the judicial officers. Two years have elapsed since then but still no steps have been taken so far in this direction. I therefore earnestly request the Government to see that a uniform system is introduced early.

It is disheartening to see in the Budget Memorandum that the amount set apart for the Department of Information and Publicity is quite inadequate.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY (Chikanaikanahalli).—On a point of order, Sir. You can allow anybody to sit anywhere but can you allow any body to occupy the seat of the Leader of the House?

Sri M. K. SURPUR (Indi).—I am sorry. Please excuse me.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—The Government have taken a decision to reorganise this department and they are going to make it State-wide. In view of this decision and in view of the vast area and the number of districts in the State, I feel that the amount set apart for it is really inadequate. With this meagre amount I wonder how the Government is going to implement its decision to make it State-wide. I want the Finance Minister to reconsider this matter and allot more funds for this department.

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Coming to the General Administration, I want to say Sir, that today many of the rules concerning the different departments have not been made uniform. Officers from one integrating area when they are transferred to other areas, they will not be conversant with the details of administration prevailing in other areas and some times they indulge in contemptuous and loose talk casting aspersions against the system of administration prevailing in other areas. I feel that it would not help the officers themselves and it will not help the Department concerned in carrying out better administration, if such loose talk is permitted. I do want to suggest to the Hon'ble Ministers concerned who are in charge of these portfolios to see that the officers do not talk contemptuously against the administration prevailing in other areas; and if necessary, proper punishments should also be meted out to such officers who persist in such remarks. Particularly, the officers of the Revenue Department or the Judicial Departments should not so openly talk about such matters and Government should take immediate action to put an end to such talk on the part of officers concerned.

Sir, many of the Hon'ble Members have spoken about corruption. Corruption is not a new thing. This evil is an age-old-one—as old as the devil in man. Further, it is not merely the Department or the Government alone which is responsible for this evil practice. It is equally the responsibility of the citizens who approach officers for various things. In my opinion, it is mainly due to the middle men who will have access to these officers. If the public show a better standard of behaviour towards these officers, corruption can be stopped to a very large extent. It is no use simply decrying or making sweeping remarks that corruption is rampant. It is not possible for any Government, not only this Government, for any Government to completely eradicate corruption either in this State or in the whole world. It is therefore much

better that we talk less openly against Government officers. I am afraid, it may indirectly react in a bad way not only on the administration, but it may serve as a set back to the honest officers who are really doing good to the State. Sir, it is within my experience and I have had opportunities of coming in contact with many of these officers—top-ranking officers of India while I was with them and I found many of the officers really good, honest and they possess integrity and character. If we go on simply talking against officers as a whole regarding corruption, it may, instead of improving the tone of administration, react in a different way and thereby jeopardise the administrative machinery of the State as such. It is, therefore, no use of saying in season and out of season that the Government is inefficient. It is there. If you only co-operate with the officers of the Government, then only good results would accrue. No useful purpose or no good result would accrue by simply making irresponsible remarks against officers or against the Departments concerned.

Regarding Prohibition, many Hon'ble Members have already spoken. It has been the accepted policy of the Government to make it State-wide and introduce prohibition throughout the State. There is no question of going back on this policy. I must say that Government has taken a very bold step and they have announced that prohibition will be introduced stage by stage.

Sir, it has also been said here that because of prohibition, police officers have become very corrupt. There is some degree of truth in what they say. This could be prevented only if the Government thinks of entrusting the enforcement of prohibition to a non-official body. They must take it away from the Police and entrust it to the non-official body.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Government should seriously consider this proposition. They should see that these powers are with—drawn from the police officers and the non-official body

entrusted with the task, so that the morale of the police may improve. I am of the opinion that because of prohibition, the morale of the police is going from bad to worse. Only if this is taken away from them, the police officers will improve much.

Now Sir, coming to the observations made by some of the Hon'ble Members regarding the water-supply scheme to Bangalore City, it has been said Sir, that there is a scheme to supply water to Bangalore city from Cauvery. I am told, Sir, that such a scheme may cost the Government crores of rupees. It may cost nearly 20 crores. When our rural parts have no drinking water, I want to ask the Government, is it wise to spend 20 crores of rupees on a City containing a population of about 14 lakhs? In my opinion, this will not serve any useful purpose. I think, in the larger interests of the State, such a scheme may not be advisable. There is the Corporation functioning in the City of Bangalore and it must be its duty to take proper care about water-supply to the City and it is for them to approach Government for grant or loan assistance in order to execute appropriate schemes. When the rural areas are suffering for want of proper supply of drinking water, I do not think it is advisable to spend 20 crores of rupees on water supply to a single city like Bangalore. In my opinion, it is not in the larger interests of the State as a whole. I therefore request that when such a scheme comes up for consideration, Government should think twice before committing themselves to spend 20 crores on a scheme of that type. Bangalore City is rich enough and it contains many wealthy people; the Corporation should be in a position to harness its own resources also and try to push through their own schemes if necessary with generous loans or grants from Government.

Sir, I want to say a word regarding Dr. Nagan Gowda Report. Sir, the way in which this Report has been drafted is really, as some of our friends have already remarked, out-moded and antiquated. Putting communities on the basis of castes is really harmful to society. We are every now and then

(SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO)

saying that socialistic pattern of society is our goal. In a society where we have quite a number of castes, if we are to count these things on the basis of castes, then we will be landing again into difficulty. We are here to build up a classless society. If the socialistic pattern of society is to be successfully built, then the classification of these backward classes should be not on the basis of castes, but it should be on the considerations of backwardness in economic, educational and social matters. Then only we will be able to go a long way in developing and bringing about a classless and casteless society and thereby helping the Government to build a socialistic pattern of society that we have adopted. It will not be possible if you proceed on the lines of castes as suggested in the Report of Dr. Nagan Gowda.

Sir, once again I wish to say that the demands placed before us are not only inadequate but they are far less to meet the needs of the departments. I support the Demands. I thank you.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಪಟ್ಟಣ (ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ).—ನನಗೆ ಆರಾಧನೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಪೋಲೀಸನವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥದಿಂದಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ದುರುದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಆರೋಪ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕ್ಯಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಆರೋಪಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಾಗಲಿ ನಾನೇನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪೋಲೀಸನವರ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಜನರ ಬೆಂಬಲದಿಂದ ಪೋಲೀಸನವರು ನಮ್ಮ ರೋಕಾ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರಹಿಂಸೆಯೇನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ, ರಾಮದುರ್ಗದ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಹಾಶಯರ ಮನೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ನಳ ಇತ್ತು. ಅದರ ನೀರು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ರಸ್ತೆ ಯಲ್ಲೇ ಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಿಂತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಲೀಜಾಗಿ ತೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಂದ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಆ ನಳ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಕರೆಕ್ಷರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪೀಲು ಹೋದರು. ಕರೆಕ್ಷರು ಆ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನಿಸ್ಪೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆ ಅನಿಸ್ಪೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರು ಸ್ವತಃ ಸದರಿ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ನಳ ಇರುವ ಮನೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾರ್ವ

ಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಆ ನಳ ತೆಗೆಯಲೇ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಕರೆಕ್ಷರೂ ಸಹ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಆ ನಳ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ನಂತರ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಇಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೂ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ತೆಗೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯೊಡನೆ ನಳ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರು. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಹರ್ ಕತ್ತು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಲೀಕನಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆಗ ಅವನು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಪೋಲೀಸನವರ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಗಿರುವ ಠರಾವಿನ ಕಾಪಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸೂಕ್ತಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕರೆಕ್ಷರ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಠರಾವನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸನವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ನಂತರ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ನಳ ಕೇಳಿಸಿದರು. ಅದು ಎರಡು ತುಂಡಾಯಿತು. ಆ ತುಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಮನೆ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರಂತೆ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಎರಡು ತುಂಡಿದೆ, ಆ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಾಗಿರುವ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಎಂದು ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಡೆಲಿವರಿ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆ ನಳವನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸನವರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರೂ ಮಾಲೀಕ ತನ್ನ ಮನೆ ಮುಂದಿದ್ದ ನಳವನ್ನು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಕಳ್ಳತನದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಫಿರ್ಯಾದು ಕೊಟ್ಟು. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಪಮಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಳಸಂಚು ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಆಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ ಆ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಜಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು, ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿದ್ದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾಂಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅಪಮಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಡಿ. ಎ. ಪಿ. ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಒಳಸಂಚು ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಕೇರ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಯುಡಿಷಿಯರ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಸರಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸುಮ್ಮನಿದ್ದರು. ನಂತರ ಅವನು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕರೆಕ್ಷರ ಕಡೆ ಹೋದರು. ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮುಖಂಡರೂ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದವರೂ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಕೈ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ತಮಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ಕರೆಕ್ಷರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ನಿರಾಶೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಆನಂತರ ಕಮಿಷನರ ಕಡೆ ಹೋದರು. ಅವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಕಮಿಷನರು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈ ಹಾಕಿ ಪಾರಂಟನ್ನು ತಡೆ ಹಿಡಿದು ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿರುವ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿ

ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪೈಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ವಿಷಯ, ಇವತ್ತು ರಾಮದುರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಳ್ಳತನವಾಗಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿ ವರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಿ. ಐ. ಡಿ. ಆಗಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಾಗಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಲು ತಯಾರಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಅಂಕಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಪರ ಪಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಾಗಲಿ, ಸಿ. ಐ. ಡಿ. ಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಕರೆಸಿ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸಲಿ. ಆಗ ನಿಜಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಾನೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಮೇಲೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉರಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ವಿಚಾರ ತೀವ್ರ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಸೂಕ್ತಕ್ರಮ ಕೈ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಆಗತ್ಯ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಇಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದೊಳಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ವಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಯಾವ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಸಬ್-ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೂ ತಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಹಿಡಿದರೆ ಲಂಚ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇದು ಸಿಂಧು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರು ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸಿ.ಐ.ಡಿ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಗುಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ತೀವ್ರ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. I.G.P. ಮೇಲಾಗಲಿ ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಾಗಲಿ ನಾನು ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಎಂದು ತೀವ್ರಕೊಂಡು ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತ ಬಿರಿ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. 1925ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಯಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಬಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದವನು ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವನನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಲಿ, ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟ್ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದೂ ನಾನು ಹೋಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅದೇ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅನೇಕರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ವೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕುಟುಂಬವನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ನೇಮಿಸಲಿ. ಈಗಿನ ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಬಂದ ರಾಗಾಯಿತು ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಗಂಟೆ ಜಾಲ್ತಾ ಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಆಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಜಲಂಕಪ್ಪನವರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗಲಿ, ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಂಥಾ ತಕರಾರನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ, ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತಕರಾರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಇದೇ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 15-21 ಮಂದಿ ಸಬ್-ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಬಂದು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರ ಹೆಸರೂ ನೆನಪು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ನೆನಪು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಸಬ್-ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜನರ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಎಂ. ಎಲ್. ಎ. ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಆ ಸಬ್-ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ

ಅನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಲು ತಯಾರು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಭದ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿ ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಗಳು ಕಾಯಿದೆಯನ್ನು ಮುರಿದು ರಸ್ತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇವೆ. ಅವು ಹೊರಡುವ ಪಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ಸಬ್-ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಮನೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನಿಂದ. ಸಬ್-ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಮುಂದೆಯೇ ಬಹುನಿ ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಜನರನ್ನು ಕೂರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಸ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಿ.ಐ.ಡಿ. ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಿಂಧು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರು ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂಥಾದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕ್ಲಿಗ್ ರಸ್ತೆ ನಡೆಯ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಗಳು ನಡೆಯಲಿ ಹೋಗಲಿ ನಾವು ಯಾರ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮೇಲೂ ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಗಳು ಬಂದು ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೋಟಾರು ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲುಕ್ಕಾನು ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಂದೋ ಬಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ಜನರನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಿಂಧು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. C.I.D ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೂಡಿ ನೋಡಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕೂಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಲಂಚ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಡುವುದು ಮನೆಯ ಮಾತಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಡುವವರೂ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರೇ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಇವೊತ್ತು ಖಾಸಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ನೆಹರು ಗಾಂಧಿ ಚೀಫ್ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು 11 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಮಂದಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಈ ಚಂಡಾಳತನ, ಚಿತ್ರ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಳುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಂ. ಎಲ್. ಎ. ಗಳು ಅವರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಇಂಪವತನ ಗುಳೇಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಎಲ್ಲಗಾದರೂ ಹೋಗೋಣ ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಡ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಂಪಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಿಷತ್ತು ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ರೋಡ್‌ಗೆ ಎದ್ದು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದಯಮಾಡಿ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಚಾರ್ಲೆಡ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ನಾನು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಅರೋಪಣೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಯಾವುದೂ ಬಿಡಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಎದುರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾರು ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಲ್ಲ. ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಕಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಚೀಫ್

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಪಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ್)

ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದವರು ನನ್ನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಐ.ಪಿ.ಸಿ. ಶ್ರೀ ಹೊಸಾಯಿವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಕೂರಿಸಿ ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಆರಿಸಿ ಬಂದ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಈಗ ಆ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಇವರ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರ ಹಿಂಸೆನಡೆದಿದೆ, ಫೋಗಸ್ ಕೇಸ್‌ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಜನಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಷಣ ತಾವು ಹೋಗಿ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ. ಇಂಥಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು 6 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಇದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ನನ್ನ ವರ್ತನೆಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಥವಾ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಿರಪರಾಧಿ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಮನೆಯ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ 4-6 ದಿವಸ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 8-10 ದಿವಸ ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಫೋಗಸ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಮಾತು ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಯಮಾಡಿ ಇಂಥಾದ್ದು ಏನು ಇದೆ, ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಆಗಲಿ ಇಂಥಾದ್ದು ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಎರಡಲ್ಲ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಇವೆ. ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಬೂನಿಗಳು ಕಡಮೆ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅದರ ಗುನ್ನೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್‌ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಮಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದಿ ಬೇಕು. ಶಾಂತಿ ನೆರೆಯದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಆಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಐಕ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ತಪ್ಪಲಿ. ಜನತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನನ್ನ ರುವ ಲಿಸ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 10-20 ಮಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳು ಆದ ವಿವರಗಳಿವೆ. ಕಾರಾವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದ ರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಕ್ಕೆ ನನಗೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರು ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ನಂತರ ರಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಬಹಳ ಕಳಮಟ್ಟು ಇಳಿದಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಜಡ್ಜ್ ಮೆಂಟನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ಆದ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಕೊಡಲು ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಅನಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟು ಸಿಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬರೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕೆಂದೇನೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

12-30 P.M.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—Sub judge ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಳಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಪಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ್.—ಭೂ ಒಡೆಯನ ಮಾರ್ಡ್‌ರಾಗಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೆಸ್ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಕೊಂಡು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾದನು. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಯಿತೆಂದರೆ, ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಳತ ಎಷ್ಟು ಲೂಸಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ, ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ಈ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿಕ್ಕಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೇ ಆನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ಕೊಂಡು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೊಪ್ಪಳದ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಕೇಸುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೇ ನೋಡಲು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೊಂದನ್ನೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಅವರು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತಹವರು ಹೇಳುವುದೆಲ್ಲ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಯೋಚ್ಯವೆನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್ ರವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗೆ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಿರುವ ತನಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನಗಳು ರಾಮದುರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಗುಳೇ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೋ, ತಿಳಿಯದಂತಾಗಿದೆ ಇವರು ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಲಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇದೆ. ಈ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ತಾರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಬಹಳ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಲ್ವೇಜ್ ಸರ್‌ಪಂಚರವರು ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೂ ಡಿಫೆಂಟ್ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಮಾಡಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿಂತು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ತಕ್ಷಣ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗದ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್‌ರು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಆದಳತದ ಅಡಿಬ್ಬೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಣ ತುಂಬಲು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬಾಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈಗ ಅವರಿಗೂ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬೇಗನಾಯಿ ಮಳಲಿ ವಕೀಲರಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಧಮಕಿ ಪತ್ರ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈ ವರೆಗೆ ಎಂಟು ಜನ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿಯವರು ಮೂರು ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, I would submit that these Demands are very important. Last time for Police Demand you allowed two days. Even from the beginning except Sri Pattan.

and one or two, nobody has spoken about the Police Department. I may be allowed to speak on this Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If you look to the Calender of events, you will see that almost all the important Demands are coming up for discussion. For that matter, all Demands are important. That is why I requested in the beginning that we must be prepared to take up only 7 or 8 Demands so that we might have a full dress discussion. According to me, most of the Members who have spoken are from the opposite side. The arrangement now made is in consultation with the parties concerned and so it requires to be adhered to.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—There are six or nine persons who are desirous of speaking. Why not we sit in the afternoon?

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is not possible.

†Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to all the Hon'ble Members who have taken part in the debate and some of the Hon'ble Members have made very valuable suggestions. All those suggestions will be borne in mind and Government will try to implement all the useful suggestions. It is very difficult for me to reply to all the points raised by all the Hon'ble Members. However, I will try to reply to some of the important points raised by all the Hon'ble Members. First I will try to reply to one or two points raised by Hon'ble Member Sri M. Ramappa. He has said, why is it that the number of Government servants in the Secretariat has been increased and he wants to know the reasons and also the number of Government servants working in the Secretariat in the year 1947 and in 1959. I wish to give the reasons; according to me, the reasons are two. First, the size of the State has been doubled; so naturally the staff will have to be increased; the second is, before 1947 the activities of the Government were different; from the activities of the present Government.

This Government has taken up many developmental activities. So we will have to start new departments; and when we start new departments, several recruitments will have to be made and in proportion to that there will be increase in the staff of the Secretariat and also in the different districts. I will try to give the figures because I have tried to collect the figures as he wanted immediately. The figures that I am giving are in respect of two dates, viz. 1st July 1946 and 1st April 1959.

	1-7-1946	1-4-1959
Secretaries ...	8	12
Deputy Secretaries	13
Under Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries.	18	50
Miscellaneous	4
Total ...	26	79

Non-Gazetted.

Superintendents ...	13	86
First Division Clerks...	72	513
Second ..	97	352
Steno-typists ...	16	134
Typists ...	40	167
Class 4 servants ...	341	714
Grand total ...	505	2045

These are the figures which the Hon'ble Member wanted. I have supplied the figures.

Hon'ble Member Srimathi Nagaratnamma Hiremath made a reference that the services of lady M.L.As. should be availed of by Government to serve on several Committees and Boards. Government have taken some of the lady members on Committees and Boards. She also said that there was no Chairman on any Committee or Board on behalf of the lady M.L.As. Recently it has been decided by the Government of Mysore to take Srimathi Laxmidevi Ramanna as Chairman of the Women's Education Board. So in proportion to the number of male members, I think that no injustice is being done to lady M.L.As.

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

Hon'ble Member Sri Rajaiah Setty has pointed out that there is interference by Ministers in transfers, etc. So I wish to reply humbly that powers of transfer of class II and class IV staff have been delegated to Heads of Departments. So the question of the Minister interfering in the Transfer does not arise. Secondly, as regards class I officers, the Minister to whom he was referring is not concerned; he is not transferring, he is not interfering. If he wants to accept what I say as correct, I have no quarrel; if he does not accept, still I have no quarrel. Whatever I know I wish to place before the House. I accept that it is not correct to interfere in such small matters. If there are any instances, he may bring them to my notice and I will be the first man to see that there is no such interference.

Sri C. K. Rajaiah Setty also pointed out that Committees are constituted unnecessarily and the members who are working on the Committees are more than necessary and at times the members who have been selected on the Committee do not know for what purpose they are selected. But according to my knowledge and information, I think the members who have been selected on different Committees or Boards have been selected only on the ground that they know something about the subject for which they are expected to work. One of the members is Sri Rajaiah Setty himself serving on the Industrial Board. He is one of the members who know the job well and he tries to study all the items placed before the Board and he makes very valuable suggestions. I have nothing to say against anybody, but the point is, the number of members is in proportion to the type of work which is to be done by the Committee.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—He was elected by this House. He was not a member nominated by the Government.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Hon'ble Member himself is not saying anything.

I do not understand why Sri Muckannappa is interfering. I am trying to reply to the points raised.

There was another criticism that there is favouritism in making Gazetted appointments. All the Gazetted appointments are made only through the Public Service Commission and so there is no question of any favouritism. There are rules laying down what proportion should be given to a particular community and according to those rules recommendations are received from the Public Service Commission and appointments are made. During the period of the last two years there were very rare instances for Government to differ from the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

Regarding promotions also there is a set of rules and promotions are made according to those rules.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—We will point out concrete instances.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If there are any such instances and if they are pointed out, we will try to set them right.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What about promotions in the Secretariat?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—They are made according to rules only. While promoting a particular Government servant we take into consideration his merit as also his antecedents and good behaviour. These are the grounds on which we promote Government servants. So unless there is something against a person in record which can be proved, we are not going to stop his promotion in any way.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Your statement is contradictory to the reply that you gave to questions that length of service and seniority are also taken into consideration.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That reply was given in connection with promotions as a result of State Reorganisation. This is only in regard to promotions in general. If he mixes up both the things it is difficult for him to understand and for me to explain.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Rajaiah Setty also said that there should be a change in the designation of Deputy Secretaries to Joint Secretaries. I think that a mere change in designation will

not help the speedy disposal of Government work. For the information of the Hon'ble Member I may point out that our Deputy Secretaries have been delegated more powers. In some matters they can directly deal with the Ministers and they can also pass final orders in some cases. That is the arrangement that we have made. The Hon'ble Member said in passing that in Bombay State Joint Secretaries have been appointed, but according to my information even now there are Deputy Secretaries who are working in Bombay Secretariat and so it is not correct to say that the posts of Deputy Secretaries have been abolished in Bombay Secretariat.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What about the work turned out?

Mr. SPEAKER.—If you intervene like this, I will apply the guillotine and close and there will be no reply from Government. Members should be interested in getting a reply from Government, but if members behave like this I will put the Demands to vote and close.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Hon'ble member Sri Shamsunder said that when Scheduled Caste people are sent to jail they are asked to do scavenging work and not other people. According to the figures that I have got there are 20 prisoners doing scavenging work in our jails and they belong to different communities. Out of these, there are 7 community people like Harijans, Vokkaligas, Vaddars, Agasas, Edigas and Christians. So it is not correct to say that only Harijans are asked to do this work.

The Hon'ble Member, Sri Sidhanti made one or two suggestions regarding administration of justice. Generally in this matter we are guided by the opinion given by the High Court. He made a suggestion that in the Bombay Karnatak area formerly there were Assistant Judges, but now there are no Assistant Judges and so it is very difficult for appeals, etc. to be heard. It is a fact that now there are no posts of Assistant Judges, but there are Additional Judges and there is no difference between the work of

Additional Judges and the work of Assistant Judges. The term "Additional Judges" is applied to the common classification for the entire State. We have been considering this question and we have now come to the stage of finalising the whole thing.

He also suggested the appointment of one Prant Officer instead of an Assistant Commissioner for all the three taluks in Bijapur District. That question is also under consideration and it is likely that we may take some decision very early.

Regarding the Information Department, Government appointed one Special Officer for suggesting reorganisation and we have got his report. We will finalise it within 8 or 10 days.

There was a comment regarding the Madras Agency for Government advertising work. The Government have taken a decision not to continue this Madras Agency any further because we ourselves feel that it is possible for the local people to take up this work. So there need not be any anxiety on the part of Hon'ble Members that this old Madras Agency will be continued. At the most they will continue only till the end of this month.

A suggestion was made by Sri Shamsunder that the police officers and the police in general should try to be more courteous. I accept it. That is why we have started on behalf of the Police Department some organisation called "May I help you". Under this scheme some constables are kept in busy localities and railway stations and there is a board written "May I help you". It may be that it is not sufficient because looking to the education and the culture of our constables and head constables it may be very difficult for them to do this work successfully, but as we go on recruiting people with higher educational qualifications it will be very easy for us to make this a success and we will try to introduce this in all places as early as possible. All the police people working in both the rural areas and urban areas have been asked to be more courteous and to deal with the citizens of Mysore State very respectfully.

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

Then some suggestions were made regarding Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore Water Supply, electricity, repairs to bridges, etc. in backward areas. I hope that the Minister for Public Works will reply to these in detail when the demands under Public Works are under discussion. I would only try to refer to one or two points at this stage. As regards Bangalore Water Supply, we have recently decided to put one more line, a triplicate line, from Tippagondanahally. By that arrangement for 8 years there will not be any difficulty for the people of Bangalore City in getting sufficient quantity of good water. The amount to be spent is roughly Rs. 2½ crores. A further arrangement which has to be made has been suggested by Sri K. Hanumanthaiah. That also is under consideration and I think that the committee which has been formed to consider this matter and submit a report will take this point also into consideration.

Then he made other suggestions regarding improvements round about Vidhana Soudha and also to the Kalasa of Vidhana Soudha. The suggestions made by the Hon'ble Member have been taken note of. As soon as the Hon'ble Member suggested this to me, I passed on the suggestion to the Minister for P. W. D. It is a fact that when myself and Sri Hanumanthaiah were coming from the air-port to the Residency the Prime Minister himself suggested that the Kalasa which is put is quite disproportionate to the height of the building. Immediately I asked Sri Hanumanthaiah for his suggestion and his suggestion is under the consideration of the Public Works Department. A suggestion was made by the Hon'ble Member himself that instead of the P. W. D. Minister deciding it himself, it is better to take the advice of some others who take interest in the improvement of Vidhan Soudha and also the area round about Vidhana Soudha. It is a good suggestion and I hope that the Minister for P. W. D. will take that into consideration and take advice from the Hon'ble Members who really take interest

in this. By this Government are not going to lose anything; on the contrary we would only benefit by it. If their suggestion and advice are approved and accepted we will work them out.

1 P.M.

There was a comment that some of the Deputy Commissioners are juniors. I may bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Members that there are only two Deputy Commissioners who are juniors. One has put in 8 years' service and the other, 6 years' service. All the others have put in 13, 17, 18, 21, 23 and 24 years' service.

SRI K. HANUMANTHAIA (Ramanagaram).—The real trouble is that the Government has to address the Government of India in the matter. The I.A.S. rules will have to be so amended that unless a certain number of years of service have been put in, in subordinate offices, they should not be selected for senior grades. Now, the I. A. S. rules which are meant for all-India applicability are working as an injustice to the people who are doing very honest and efficient work in the States.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—The suggestion is a valuable one. We have already recommended to the Government of India to raise the number of years of service before they are taken up as Deputy Commissioners.

I will try to reply to an important point raised by the Hon'ble Member Sri Hanumanthaiah regarding the States Reorganisation Act itself. That Act deals with the sharing and division of assets and liabilities of the then existing States and the States that were to be created newly. At that time I was not in this Government but was in the Government of Bombay. According to my information, which is correct, the Hon'ble Member, Sri Hanumanthaiah was the Chief Minister when the States Reorganisation Bill was discussed here. He was the mover of the Bill and unless the Lower House and the Upper House had agreed to it, it would not have been possible for the Government of India to approve of it. Part VII of the States Reorganisation

Act beginning from sections 75 to 93 regulated the apportionment and division of assets and liabilities between the successor States and the new States. The Hon'ble Member wanted that I should try to keep this House informed about the amount which we have received and about the arrears which we are to receive from the different State Governments. I shall try to give some figures which I could get only today. Section 77 of the Act deals with cash balances. We were allocated Rs. 1,28,44,550 out of a total cash balance of Rs. 8,99,47,830. Out of this, we have received up till now Rs. 1,25,37,719. The balance of Rs. 3,06,831 is still due to us. This amount is remaining due on account of the fact that a sum of Rs. 21,29,938 was kept by the Ex-Bombay State in the Reserve Bank. The matter is under correspondence. It is likely that we will get the money soon.

Now, coming to the cash balance investments, the Bombay State had a short-term investment comprising of treasury bills of the order of Rs. 26 crores. We have got our share of Rs. 3,71,28,000. The long-term investments consisting of shares and securities held by Bombay Government were to the tune of Rs. 32,00,00,000 and our share was decided to be Rs. 4.6 crores. We have up till now received Rs. 3.60 crores. The balance is expected to be realised soon.

There were several ear-marked funds to the tune of Rs. 2,26,58,600 out of which our share came to Rs. 37,71,000.

The securities are under process of transfer. The total value of the sinking fund of the then Bombay State was Rs. 18,02,52,200 out of which we were allocated securities to the tune of Rs. 1,91,83,00. The bulk of the securities were allocated in the ratio of assets created in the integrated areas from borrowed funds but provisionally it has been allocated on population basis. According to my memory, it was 14 Per cent.

As regards other assets, for example, un-issued stores, it is covered by section 77 of the Act.

Allocation and division of assets with regard to Madras and Hyderabad States

have also been done on the same basis and a major portion of the assets due is being realised. All the details are being supplied to the Hon'ble Members in the report of the Committee on Government Assurances. Some information also has been given regarding details of Public Debt—Details about new loans have been given in the budget memorandum. I may also mention that these loans are covered by assets like Thungabhadra and Ghataprabha, the benefits of which will accrue to the area brought under the new State. This apportionment of assets and liabilities is based on the sections quoted by me and is agreed to by the States concerned. The States Reorganisation Bill based on the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission was discussed and approved by the Mysore Legislature from 1st December 1955 to 5th April 1956. The debate on it was enunciated by the Hon'ble Sri Hanumanthaiah who was then in charge of States Reorganisation and the finance portfolio. Even after the formation of the new Mysore State, we felt that injustice is being done and we fought with the Government of India. When the Finance Commission was appointed, they took into consideration all these difficulties and they were good enough to give us Rs. 6 crores on an ad hoc basis yearly and this arrangement will continue for five years. So, it means that in all we will get about Rs. 30 crores and after five years when the next Finance Commission will come, if we make out a good case with the support of this House and the Upper House, it is likely that our case will be considered favourably and we may get something more. This is my hope.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIA.—On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Chief Minister has not understood the problem at all. What all he has stated is taken as a matter of course. It is true that I sponsored the Bill and whatever provisions were contained in the Bill relate to general principles. The details are to be worked out by negotiation and agreement between the Governments concerned. What I and other Members referred to yesterday was not this kind of routine allocations

(SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA)

and divisions. The secretariat building in Bombay, the Legislators' Home in Bombay, the Museum in Bombay and likewise things in Madras and Andhra including printing presses and other assets have been brought into existence out of the common funds of the whole State which was then existing. Therefore, we ought to get proportionate costs of these buildings. For example, there is the Hyderabad House in Delhi which costs at least Rs 20 lakhs. In those days I had an informal talk with Dr. Ramakrishna Rao who was then the Chief Minister of Hyderabad and he was readily agreeable to allocate our share of that building either in the form of cash or by dividing it. These are the problems I posed and I would be the last man to take this matter of course method of referring to what are called routine items. I am sorry he has jettisoned the case of Mysore by defending the status quo.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—It is not clear on what legal basis, we have got after the States Reorganisation Bill has been passed into law, to put forward this claim. If he enlightens us on that point, the whole House will join him in supporting the case of Mysore Government. Why did we not think of it earlier?

Even in regard to the Hyderabad House, at Delhi it was there before the Bill was passed by the Parliament. I should like him to suggest some concrete measures as to what legal basis there is to put forward a claim. If the six crores of ad hoc grant given by the Santhanam Commission was not based on these considerations, what were the precise considerations that were taken into account? No body would hesitate if it is a question of getting 20 crores to the Mysore Government. But is there any provision under the Law and is there any legal basis for a claim of that sort? It may be that we have suddenly grown wise. But there should be some legal basis for our claim. I want to know on what legal basis and under what section of the S. R. Act, we can

put forward the claim. There must be some reasonable basis.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—Sir, it may not be correct for me to be interrupted at every stage, because I have got to furnish replies to so many points. Let me say, Sir, I am also eager to get more money if it is possible and if there is a legal basis for our claim. Whatever we have to claim, we have to claim under the S. R. Act. We cannot make any claims without basing them on law.

If we take into consideration the arrangement arrived at between the Maharashtra and Gujerath it is quite different, because they are not distributing assets and liabilities under the S. R. Act. They have proposed a new Bill and the Bill is introduced in Parliament and it was also sent for approval to the Bombay Legislature. It has been done on the basis of mutual understanding and agreement.

It cannot be said that because they have got some crores of rupees, we have got to claim it. If at all, we have a claim for something, we have got to base our claims and arguments on the legal provisions. It is not possible in the present circumstances and simply because we want to argue, we cannot enter into endless correspondence. I want to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble House that the then Chief Minister Sri Nijalingappa had tried to correspond with the Union Home Minister, he has really corresponded with the Home Minister of India, who has replied to the Mysore Government that we cannot get anything more. I just looked into this correspondence to day and if I am correct, I cannot claim anything more. But instead of this *ad hoc* method, if there are any other methods, let the Hon'ble Member suggest them to me; let us join together, as we have joined together on various other occasions, if we will join hands with each other and get some help from the Government of India, I shall be too glad to consider it.

SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—It is not as if we are entering into the question of basing our claim under the provisions of the S. R. Act. They are only general principles that are

enunciated there. The details have got to be worked out by the concerned Secretaries. Whether this has been done, I want to know.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—They have met periodically.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—And as the Chief Minister said, he came to know just yesterday and to make a statement so early itself shows that proper attention has not been paid to the subject. Of course, in their anxiety to defend themselves if they want to say something, the House is of course helpless for the present. Whatever justice has to be done, it would be done in due course. But I expected the Chief Minister and the Government, especially the Finance Minister Sri Mariappa who is more hasty than wise, at least to have said, 'We will consider these points,' 'we will consult the various parties and leaders,' 'we will make another statement'. If at least that much of wisdom has been there, this situation would not have arisen.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, I must say that my friend is more fool-hardy than wise. Almost every month, meetings have been held.....

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I protest against this, Sir.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The Finance Minister is using a language which is not dignified.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—When he says that I am 'hasty'.....

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Sir, all the time he has been using such words and getting rebuffs in every Session. He has not learnt the lesson and in his own interest and in the interest of his health, he should behave better.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I want to behave better, but he must know that he should not cast aspersions.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—So far as the finances are concerned, I would ask the Finance Minister as to what he was doing with regard to the finances without making a statement for the last 3½ years? Being a Finance Minister, merely because you fail, you talk.....

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sri Hanumanthaiya is entirely in the wrong, Sir. We have held repeated meetings at the Secretariat and I am really very sorry that he does not know these things. If only he had taken pains to read the Financial Memorandum, if he had read my speeches, he would have understood that allocations have been made; there is the allocation of debts, there is the allocation of resources. I have mentioned it in every Budget speech and I have given the figures in every Budget Memorandum. If he has not read these things, it is not my mistake, Sir. It is not proper for him to say that justice has not been done and whatever justice has to be done to this state will be done in due course though for the present he is helpless. All these are insinuations.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Sir, the Finance Minister is accustomed to speak in this manner. I only said that because, there is the Secretariat, there is the museum and such like things which were built out of the common revenues of the ex-Bombay State. Should he not take care to claim compensation proportionately to the area that is transferred to the new State because people of that area had also contributed to the building up of those assets in Bombay?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am sure about that position. I know for certain that so far as the assets built up in those States in the shape of Secretariat, museum etc., are concerned, we have agreed that such assets should not be taken into consideration. That was what was arrived at.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Even otherwise, whatever allocations were due to be made, they have been made and that is amply clear in my speeches that year after year a large number of meetings were held.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The point is, have you as Finance Minister attempted to settle the question of assets and liabilities? The point raised by Sri Hanumanthaiya is; 'Why are you not claiming for the Secretariat, for the museum etc., that are there.' But so far as I remember, the S.R. Act gives no power.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—There is the library.

Mr. SPEAKER.—So far as this item is concerned, I have made an attempt to get some books from the Legislature Library of Bombay. But I found, I was helpless.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I raised the point. As I said, the whole House is with Sri Hanumanthaiya if a legal claim could be made. What is most important is whether the S.R. Act gives that power and can we act outside the four corners of the S.R. Act?

Mr. SPEAKER.—It was agreed before that these immovable properties in each region should be left out of consideration. Only movable properties were considered.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—What Sri Mallaradhy says is exactly my approach to the problem. I do not blame the Government. I do not say that I will get this myself. These are suggestions I have made and I only expected the Government to examine them and consider them. If this is the spirit in which suggestions are taken by the Government and if they always approach such problems presuming that their prestige is at stake, then this is hardly the set up which will safeguard the interests of this State. When the remarks of these two ladies came in for criticism by Sri Mariappa, I was in sympathy with him. But now I find they were right in saying that as long as the Finance Minister continues the interests of the State are really at stake.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I merely said: 'It was the unkindest cut'. Nothing more I said.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I was very anxious that the Finance Minister should make a written statement on this subject. I think the interests of the State have to be safeguarded in the proper way. This is not the attitude that the Finance Minister should take.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I only hope that he bestows some more thought.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—He has failed to bestow thought. He has to

make a statement. We can only make suggestions.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I was trying to convince this House that it is not possible for anybody who represents this Government to claim from any State Government either through the Government of India or directly without any legal basis. According to Section 76 of the S.R. Act we can claim certain things. If the section is read properly everybody will understand what we can claim legally. If we were to ask the State Governments to give some money without any legal basis, perhaps it is very difficult to sustain our claim. If the Hon'ble Members make suggestions that can legally claim anything and get more, I will be the first man to do so.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—It is not for us. It is for you to consider it. When the hon'ble Minister says that the Finance Commission made an award, please show us the representation that the Mysore Government have made and whether they have claimed a part of the assets there. Please show us the memorandum which the Mysore Government has filed.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—All these questions have been duly considered by the Government Officers and the Ministers who were working at that time. Every precaution has been taken by all the persons concerned and what ever we can legally claim we have claimed. If there is any other method by which we can claim anything more and if it is suggested by the Hon'ble Members in this House or the Upper House or any outsider, this Government would be happy to consider all those things and try to get help from the members and get more money.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will read the section.

"Subject to the other provisions of this part, all land and all stores, articles and other goods belonging to an existing State shall—

(a) if within the existing State, pass to the successor State in which they are situated ; or

(b) if outside the existing State, pass to the successor State or if

there be two or more successor States, to the principal successor State."

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—That proposition is correct so far as assets and liabilities are concerned. I am referring to assets in the form of buildings, libraries, etc.

Mr. SPEAKER.—All those that were in the former Bombay State will remain there and we can get nothing for them. So, for all the immovable and movable properties that were left in Bombay we cannot claim anything.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It was stated that the Finance Commission had taken into account.....

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Let me make myself clear.

ಶ್ರೀ ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ಕೊಲ್ಲೂರು (ಸೆರಂ).—ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಛನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ Movable and Immovable ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳು ಏನವನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ದಾಮಾಪಾ ರೀತಿ (5: 3: 2) ರೆಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ ಬರಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಛ-ರಿ-ಆರ್ಗ್ ನೈಸೇಷ್ಠ ಆಕ್ರಮಕಾರವೂ ನಮೂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನ ಈಟಿನ ಆಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ರೀತಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಿಜ; ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನವರು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿಯನ್ನು claim ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯ assets ಮತ್ತು liabilitiesನ್ನು claim ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Let me make myself very clear. The Finance Commission has taken into consideration the difficulties and also the backwardness of this State. Considering these points they have been kind enough to give six crores of rupees per annum. If there are any legal claims, I am the first man to take into consideration and the Government will also of its own accord consider the possibility of whether we can get anything more. But according to me, we cannot claim anything based on the S.R. Act. That is my view. If there are suggestions, I will surely consider.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Sir, you will see the difficulty. When the Chief Minister makes such a statement it becomes concluded. I wanted at least the House to have an opportunity to find out whether we could examine the problem afresh according to the

S.R. Act. When the Chief Minister takes such a cocksure attitude, will it be of any use?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If there is any possibility of getting anything legally, the Government will consider. If there is no legal provision, then it will be helpless. What are we to do for it? We may talk here that the Government can get more money. But, the House should also consider whether there is any legal basis or not. I am not saying that I am not going to consider the suggestions made here or in the Upper House. If there are legal provisions, the Government will take them into consideration and we will try to do our best.

Similarly, some remarks were made regarding the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works. As everybody knows in Mysore State it is very difficult to get iron and steel industry of the size of Rourekela or Bhilai because the main difficulty with us is coal and coke. Unless we get electricity, coke and raw materials, it is very difficult for us to have an industry of the size of Rourekela or Bhilai. The Committee appointed by the Government of India have looked into this question and they have decided to start big industries in other places and not here. It is the expansion of Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works that we can have. We are short of electricity. The Government ought to have made necessary arrangements for producing electricity early. Then it would have been perhaps easier to start with expanding the Iron and Steel Works earlier. But, whatever it is, with the support of this House and also the Upper House it was possible for us to get the Sharavathy Hydro-electric project included in the Second Plan. Really speaking it was not even in the core of the Plan. Only because this House passed a resolution and the Government also pressed the Government of India it was possible to include the Sharavathy Valley Project in the Plan. I always feel that this House is strong enough and whenever it expresses its views strongly, it will have a good result. If it bases its claim on legal basis, it would be possible. Similarly regarding the border areas this House

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was strong enough and that was why the resolution which was passed by this House and the Upper House was respected by the Government of India and recently the Home Minister has made a statement regarding the borders. So, I am the first person to accept the principle of taking support of this House on all important matters.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In regard to Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works, we did not object to bigger industries being started either at Rourekela or Bhilai. When Mysore has all facilities like, availability of ferromanganese, etc., even the smaller schemes are not sanctioned. I want to know why there is discrimination by the Government of India.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—It is correct. The Government of India was all along insisting that the Government of Mysore should convert the present department into a Corporation. That principle was accepted by this Government as long back as 1957. Now a decision has been taken and we are corresponding with the Government of India and they have agreed on principle to take up all these schemes. They will give financial assistance shortly. We are negotiating with two companies and the Sub-Committees of the Board of Management have met for two or three days. They have come to some conclusions and the report will be submitted, and we will recommend our case to the Government of India. We get the expansion scheme started early.

1-30 P.M.

SRI C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—Is it L.D. Process?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—Yes, Sir, one of the Hon'ble Members, if I remember correctly, the Hon'ble Member Srimathi Nagarathnamma, made a reference regarding rates of soft wood. This question was raised here not on one occasion but on two or three occasions. At that time the Hon'ble Minister for Forests ought to have clarified the facts fully and given rates quoted by Messrs. Doddannavar Brothers who

are purchasing soft wood from the Government of Mysore and the whole matter would have been clarified. Even if I take four or five minutes, I will read the figures so that the Hon'ble Members may come to their own conclusions. At that time the figures were not given. If these figures had been given on that day, the members would have been convinced. Here is a comparative statement showing the rates of soft-wood. There are 15 types of soft wood. The first is Galmav. The rate offered by Messrs. Doddannavar Brothers is Rs. 50-00 per ton of 50 Cft.; the rate offered by Messrs. Wimco is Rs. 43-75; the rate offered by Indian Plywood Company is Rs. 37-50 and the rate offered by Bharati Trading Co. is Rs. 13-28; so, if you compare the rates of other persons, the rate quoted by Messrs. Doddannavar Brothers is higher. I do not know what mistake the Forest Department has done. Similarly in respect of Mavu, the rate offered by Doddannavar Bros. is Rs. 50-00; the rate Messrs. Wimco is Rs. 43-75; the rate of Indian Plywood Co. is Rs. 37-50; the rate offered by Hind Mata Mach Factory is Rs. 31-00 and the rate of Bharati Trading Company is Rs. 13-2. If we go on looking to the rates given by different persons in almost all the cases, the rates given by Messrs. Doddannavar Brothers are more. How can anybody complain that there is some mistake committed either by the Department or by the Minister concerned, I fail to understand. If there is some mistake somewhere or if there is something about some item, I will be the first person to consider it. For the information of the House I will keep a copy of this statement here on the Table of this House.

A suggestion was made by one Hon'ble Member, perhaps Sri V. S. Patil, that due to reorganisation of the Police Department in all the Districts, there were some surplus Police constables and so either the Government would have to remove them from service or they only have to be adjusted somewhere in the entire new Mysore State. His fear is that most of the

Police constables and head constables who are to be either removed or sent out to other Districts are Marathi-speaking people. For the information of the Hon'ble House and Members, I can categorically say that all the constables and head constables who are surplus in Belgaum District will not be sent out; they will be kept there for a period of one year and absorbed. The Government have given one more year for the absorption of all those police constables and head constables so that there need not be any anxiety on the part of the Hon'ble Member Sri V. S. Patil that Marathi police constables and head constables will be sent out of Belgaum District with spite or vengeance. He has also made a reference about the D.S.P. and Deputy Commissioner of Belgaum. I must say they are very honourable people and very tactful; they are doing their level best and using the minimum force required. The only difficulty is with our friends the Marashtra Ekikaran Samithi people. If they want to do anything on the border, I have no objection. Let them agitate legally. I will not come in their way. As has been admitted there is Udhava Rao Patil and others who do not belong to Mysore State but coming from Bombay State and they open their offices and create all troubles and difficulties. They are agitating in the border areas and asking the farmers of the Belgaum District not to pay land revenue and thereby create difficulties and trouble. If they go on doing some illegal acts, is it the intention of anybody that Government of Mysore should not taken action against persons who want to behave illegally? Is it not correct for us to maintain law and order with minimum force? I hope the Hon'ble Members will not complain anymore. Now, there is no agitation. Having failed completely in agitation of Satyagraha, in the no-tax campaign, there is no alternative for them but to blame police officers or criticise the Government of Mysore. Beyond that, there is nothing else. Sri K. Hanumanthaiya some time back made a suggestion regarding the prevention of use of auto-rikshaws and

diesel engines and the foul smoke that come from them. I looked into the question and I have requested the Secretary to Government, Home Department, Transport Commissioner and the D.I.G. to meet the Hon'ble Member Sri K. Hanumanthaiya and have discussion with him and if there is any solution possible we can bring it into effect. Then it was not possible to find out any solution according to the technical opinion obtained in this behalf. The degree of pollution of atmosphere by petrol vehicle is considered worst than diesel because it contained far higher percentage of carbon monoxide compared with diesel engine vehicles. This is the technical opinion given by technical people. I do not understand much about it but we will have to depend upon the opinion of the technical people. But attempt is being made by the Government of Mysore to increase the number of small cars or small taxis and also to increase bigger cars and bigger taxis. But unfortunately people are not coming forward and we have also made a suggestion that if some drivers who are not owning any cars are prepared to form a Co-operative Society and if they want to purchase cars, there also the Government is prepared to help them by giving loans, etc. That is the attempt which we have made. If there are any better suggestions and better solutions we will have to take them into consideration.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Even with regard to rikshas, so far as technical opinion is concerned, they may not have given you the full details. These rikshawalas mix oil with petrol in order to give more mileage and that gives more smoke. Secondly dischargers are not kept in proper condition; old dischargers are used and therefore they let off smoke. The misuse of these vehicles and other things should have been brought to your notice.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—These suggestions will be taken into consideration and necessary action will be taken on the suggestions made by the Hon'ble Member.

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO.—They have forgotten our jutkas in the City. It is better they think of these jutkas and see that better horses are maintained by them.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—A suggestion was made by one Hon'ble Member that civil and criminal courts should be started in several taluks. Government is not against this policy. It is for the policy because justice should be taken to the doors of the people; in this matter whenever the Government receives any representation from the public, we will send it to the High Court for opinion and almost all the cases wherever the High Court recommended for starting criminal or civil court, the Government have accepted them so far. If there are any proposals coming from the High Court itself or otherwise, those proposals will be taken into consideration.

Sir, I know that there is a report from Sri Mallappa and according to that report, in some of the parts Government of Mysore has been able to start Civil *cum* Criminal Courts. There are some proposals before the high Court and one or two before the Government of Mysore. It is the intention of the Government of Mysore to start as many Civil *cum* Criminal Courts in the taluks.

Sir, a small point was raised by Sri Sham Sunder regarding court fee for writ petitions. Perhaps, he has not gone to the High Court in connection with any writ. The fee is not very heavy. The thing that he experienced regarding election petition, I have also experienced. But we cannot do anything as a State Government. We have to appeal to the Government of India for amending the sections of the Act under which election petitions are filed.

Sri Mallaradhyha referred to the provision of Rs. 10,000 in respect of Development Boards, on page 55. Sir, the provision is made in the current year's budget only to meet the current bills of such Bodies who were working in the Bombay Karnatak area. You know, Sir, from the 1st of this month new bodies are coming into existence. If there are any bills pending, to pay them we thought that a provision of Rs. 10,000 should be made.

Now, I will go to the more important point which was discussed by the Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhyha. Generally, he does not devote much time for one subject, but this time without touching another point, he spoke on this subject at length. Perhaps, he had no time to refer to other matters. Anyway, he referred to the several G.Os. in respect of recruitment of Government servants. Sir, when the decision of the High Court came out, the whole question had to be examined by the Government of Mysore. The writ petition was concerned only with admissions of students to the technical and medical colleges. But, while giving the judgment, they advanced several arguments and on the whole the Government thought that there is some legal bar for recruiting candidates for Government Service according to the old G.O. So, the whole question was examined and the Law Department gave an opinion that it would not be correct for us to recruit according to the old Government rules and we will have to change them according to the decision of the High Court. After considering this, Government thought of appointing a Committee headed by Dr. Nagan Gowda and that Committee went into the question and submitted an interim report. Government considered this interim report and passed an interim order for recruiting candidates to Government service. Whatever has been stated by Sri Mallaradhyha regarding the several G.Os. is a fact because when we came to know that the High Court had decided against the principle followed regarding recruitment to Government service at that time we thought that it was better to stop the recruitment. Otherwise, the candidates selected by the Public Service Commission and appointed by the Government had to face difficulties. So, Government thought of appointing a Committee and asked the Committee to submit a report early.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYHA.—Sir, an interim order allowing the Public Service Commission to recruit candidates to class III is there. If

there was a bar for recruitment for several categories, I cannot understand why you authorised the P.S.C. to recruit class III.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, we took the decision on the advice of the Law Department and stopped recruitment. With regard to Class III, as the number to be recruited was very big, we thought we may not stop it and so we allowed the P.S.C. to enlist taking merit and other circumstances into consideration. Why we had to do it in a hurry is, when recruitment was stopped, in some departments it was very difficult to go on promoting people in the lower cadre and put them on higher cadre. The administration would have lost its importance if we went on promoting people from the lower rung of service. So, we have done it only as a temporary basis. The suggestions made by Sri Mallaradhyia are really very good and Government will take into consideration those suggestions. When the final report of the Committee is received, it will be convenient to consider all the suggestions of the several members who spoke on this. Luckily Dr. Nagan Gowda is a Member of this Assembly and when this question was discussed on the floor of the House he was also present here and he has heard everything. I am sure he will bear all this in mind and we will get report which may satisfy, if not all, most of us.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why not keep the order in abeyance till the final report comes and the whole thing is finalised? Otherwise, I suspect and apprehend that a number of writ petitions will be filed. They have erred at different stages. It is better that they retain the *status-quo* and keep that order in abeyance; nothing is going to happen if they do so.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, we have requested the Committee to send the report very early. It is not correct to stay the order. I have already said that if there is going to be any injustice in the case of anybody, weightage would be given when the report is finalised. So, nobody need have any apprehension about this matter.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What about the Malnad Development Board, Sir?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, this was also a question posed by Sri Mallaradhyia in his speech. He knows well that the Malnad Development Board was not an independent Board. It was a Sub-Committee of the State Development Board. So, a sub-committee has neither money nor power to deal with its problem. So, we thought that it would serve no purpose. They have toured that area and have submitted several proposals and these proposals would be taken into consideration by the State Development Board. Suggestions which are acceptable would be accepted by the Government and relief would be given to the people of Malnad area.

Sir, I am going to touch one more point and finish my speech. On the Police Department there was a general discussion and I tried to reply at that time. Now Hon'ble Members have not raised many points regarding the Police Department. Only two points were raised, one was regarding the effective control of prohibition by the Police Department. A suggestion was made, whether it would not be correct if a separate squad is created and if prohibition is to be properly brought into effect, only that squad will be useful. To a certain extent we have accepted that principle. We have got a separate squad, one small unit in every district, which is looking into this matter. Since two months or so we are trying the system. I hope we will be successful. But for making prohibition a success, it will depend much on the support of the people in general and also the officers who have full faith in prohibition and we are acting effectively. If these things are there, it will be possible for us to work the prohibition successfully. Otherwise, it is rather difficult.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Why not prohibition and Police go together with one Minister?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is also a suggestion which we are considering and if it is possible, we will do like that and we will try to control under one

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head. Now, generally some of the Hon'ble Members have made some allegations against the Police. I will try to compare the percentage in Mysore with the percentage in Bombay, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Mysore State—

Total crime	...	14,051
Crime for 1,000 population	.72	per cent

Bombay State—

Total crime	...	64,790
		per cent
Crime for 1,000 population	1.34	

Madras State—

Crime for 1,000 population	1.01
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Andhra Pradesh—

Crime for 1,000 population	.65
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Kerala—

Crime for 1,000 population	.41
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ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಅವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—I presume that the Hon'ble Member understand English. Otherwise it is not possible for him to follow what I am speaking. Without taking more time, I will finish within a minute or two. The Hon'ble Member Sri Pattan went on making allegations against me in particular and against the Police Department in general.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಪಟ್ಟಣ.—ತಕ್ಕಡಿ ಗುರುತು ಈ ಘನಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಮಾಡಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—When the Hon'ble Member spoke, I did not interfere; I did not say a word. When I am talking, should he not have the patience to hear me for a few minutes? Why is he so much upset, I do not understand. He made a reference regarding three taluks Gokak, Athani and Ramdurg. There are M.L.As from Gokak and Athani. The M.L.A. from Athani is not a Congressman.

He has never complained against the Police Department and Police officers. If he has to say something as has been described by Sri Pattan, he will be the first man to say. He is not a Congressman; he has been elected successfully. Here is a member who is sitting in this Assembly. If he has no complaints in regard to Athani, what has another member to speak against Athani I fail to, understand. I may also point out that there is an Hon'ble Member from Gokak II. He is one Sri Panchagavi. He was a senior Assembly member; he was in Bombay for five years. If he has anything to say against the Police officers or against the Police Department, let him say then I am prepared to hear him. When these two Hon'ble Members who are representing two Taluks are keeping quiet, what right has this Hon'ble Member to speak as if he is the master of all these three taluks, I fail to understand. He is talking about Jamkandi constituency. He has never seen Jamkandi, he has no information about it. Let him give one instance as to what happened in Jamkandi; I will be the first man to take action. In his own taluk he has not created his own field. There are two groups fighting against each other. What am I to do about it? Since Ramdurg Duranth he is fighting against another political group or village group. I am not responsible for that. He has suffered a lot; he along with other people have suffered; some of them went to gallows. At that time was I a Chief Minister, or was I anything? I was an ordinary Advocate. He was mainly responsible for all that; for all that he suffered. Is the Government responsible or is the Chief Minister responsible? In the Municipality he has got his own party people. No congressman is there. What is the use of complaining against the President of the Congress Committee who has nothing to do with the Municipality? He has got his own majority. If anybody from the staff or the members commits a theft and if they report to the Police Station and if the Police register an offence and file a charge-sheet, how is the Chief Minister

to blame! Again, he was making much about my election. I did not talk last time. He referred to a friend of his who opposed me in the last elections in 1947. He was not the only person; there was another man who is more qualified, an Advocate of 23 years' standing; both had opposed me and both of them were defeated. I could not help if they were defeated. It was only the business of the voters to elect anybody they chose. In 1952 elections not only his friend was opposing me; there were three persons two Advocates and one his friend. All these three persons did their level best to defeat me, but I was successful. It was up to the voters to give votes to whomsoever they liked.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Let them have a chance in 1962 elections.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I can say that his friend is trying since about 15 years. If he is unlucky in not being elected, it is for him either to change his constituency or to be more popular and get the votes. Mere abuses on the floor of the House will never help him to be successful.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ.—ನೀವು ಮೊದಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಿಡಿ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is a good suggestion. The Hon'ble Member Sri Arumugham asked me. It is too early for me to say; whether I should contest for the Assembly or not is a matter which I will have to consider in 1962. Without entering into too many details, just I wanted to reply to Sri Pattan. He himself should adjust with the people in his own taluk. If he creates more difficulties in his own constituency where he is expected to serve well, what can I do? If he had served well, then all people would have co-operated. It is no use of complaining against the Congressmen and the Congress Government. They have come as a majority, they are to stay here as a majority.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the Demands already circulated to

members be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1961, in respect of Demands Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.”

The motion was adopted.

As directed by the Speaker, the motions for the Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below:

DEMAND NO. 13.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

25. General Administration (Except the sub-major heads B and C).

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,51,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1961 in respect of ‘General Administration (Except the sub-major heads B and C)’.”

DEMAND NO. 14.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (STATE LEGISLATURE AND ELECTION CHARGES).

25. General Administration (B. Parliament and the State Legislature and C. Elections).

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,13,200 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1961, in respect of ‘General Administration (State Legislature and Election Charges)’.”

DEMAND NO. 15.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

27. Administration of Justice.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,01,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1961, in respect of ‘Administration of Justice’.”

DEMAND NO. 16.—JAILS.

28. *Jails.*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,03,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1961, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 17.—POLICE.

29. *Police.*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,36,05,600 be granted to the Government to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1961, in respect of 'Police'."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House now adjourns and will meet again at 1 P.M. on Monday.

The House adjourned at Five Minutes past Two of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Monday, the 4th April 1960.